Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1897. No 163.

JUST IN

A FINE STOCK OF WATCHES OF ALL KINDS.

The Newest Designs and best goods for the money ever shown in the city.

If you want a really good Watch for a reasonable amount of money come and see what we have to show you. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government Street.

apropos!

BAROMETER 29.55

Ladies' Waterproofs $3.50 (guaranteed).
Rain Umbrellas, Ladies', 50 cents.
Ladies' Rain Cloaks (detached cape).
Men's Umbrellas, 50 cents.
Rain and Snow Proofed Tweed Ulsters (new process).
Girl's Waterproofs.
School Umbrellas, 40 cents.

Sale Prices Prevail Throughout

The Westside,

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

This Is One of Them

The following letter was received by us addressed to "Only Corner Shoe Store, Victoria, B.C."

WOODLAND, CAL., JAN., 25, 1897.

ONLY CORNER SHOE STORE, VICTORIA, B.C.:

DEAR SIR:—On May 12, '96, I bought a pair of shoes from you as I was on my way to Rossland, B. C. Now I would like to have another pair just the same kind. Enclosed will find diagram of sole. It's a lucky you had. It was made in Montreal. If you have any more like them let me know right away and you can do business with me always. Yours Respectfully,

T. J. A———, V.S.,
Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

THERE ARE OTHERS

A. B. ERSKINE, Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

.... FOR ....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

Razor Strops

Horsehide, Kangaroo, oak tanned, and Canvas hose straps in great variety. We show you how to use them. Try our Tyhee and Beacon Razors, each fully warranted.

AT FOX'S Sheffield Cutlery Store,
78 Government Street.

IF YOU WANT

Preserves, Mince Meat or Candies

ASK FOR OKELL & MORRIS'

They are Guaranteed Pure.

"PIN YOUR FAITH"
—TO—
TAMILKANDE TEA

This brand is a blend of CEYLON, DARJEELING and BREAKFAST CONGOU—the choice growth of three countries.
TRY IT
AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

And You Will Not Be . . . . Disappointed.

AT ALL GROCERS'

Tamilkande Tea Co., MONTREAL.

Simon Leiser & Co. Agents, - - Victoria.

British-Canadian Gold Fields Co,

(LIMITED).

BROKERAGE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS:

10,000 B.C. Goldfields (Treasury)	40
5,000 Athabasca (Treasury)	25
1,750 Gertrude	08½
5,000 Iron Queen	01½
2,000 Yale	02½
15,000 Kilden (closed)	06½
2,500 Star M. & M. Co.	07
1,000 I. X. L.	15
1,500 Mugwump	11½

We consider "Athabasca" and "Gibson" treasury stocks, at present prices, the best buys on the market.

Chas. B. Murray, Gen. Eastern Mngr. Toronto, Ont.
Herbert Cuthbert, Gen. Western Mngr. Victoria, B.C.
GEO. E. G. BROWN, Local Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BICYCLE, 1896, wanted at once; good condition; state price and make; must be cheap. "M," Times office. ja28

FOR SALE—15 acres of cleared land with buildings, 2½ miles from city limits; excellent soil; stream of good water; well suited for a vegetable or dairy farm. Hall, Goepel & Co. ja30-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five acres good land fronting good road, four miles from Victoria; fenced and cleared; house, barn, etc; easy terms. Apply Battersby, Craigflower road. j30 1t

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 1610 will hold their annual ball in A.O.U.W. Hall on Monday, Feb. 22. ja30-1t

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET; 91 Fort street. j30-4t

LOST—Pocket book containing bank bills whose numbers are known. Liberal reward for its return to Times office. j30-1t

SOCIAL DANCE WEDNESDAY EVENING next in Philharmonic Hall; refreshments served; Wolff's orchestra in attendance. Tickets sold only at the door, 25c. j29-3t

COAL—$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Munn, Holland & Co., 26½ Broad street.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

A partnership has been formed between Archer Martin and W. H. Langley as barristers and solicitors under the firm name of MARTIN & LANGLEY, whose address for service of all papers and proceedings will be 43 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

MARTIN & LANGLEY,
43 Government street.
j30 2w

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria at its next sitting, for a transfer to William Thiemsen of the license now held by us to sell wines, beers and spirits by retail upon the premises known as the Albion Saloon, No. 12 Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Victoria, B.C., January 26, 1897.

H. HULBER.
CHARLES DIXON.
j30

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mrs. Kurtz I will sell, without reserve, at her residence

86 Quebec street, Near St. James' Church

—ON—

Tuesday, February 2nd,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Valuable Furniture, Piano,

Bric-a-Brac, Cutlery, Silverware, Paintings, Engravings,

(Contents of nine roomed house).

Upholstered easy chairs, rockers, B.W. centre table, marble top mantel mirrors, book shelves, books, walnut& writing desk, sofa, lounges, dining table and chairs, B.W. sideboard, hall stand, B.W. and other bed sets, woven wire, box and top mattresses, carpets and carpet squares, feather pillows, blankets, bed and table linen, hanging lamps, crockery, china, agateware, cooking utensils, 2 cooking ranges, (one Albion Iron Works make in excellent condition, with water coils clothes wringer, garden hose, and a host other articles of household necessity and ornament.

Sale will commence sharp at 2 o'clock; those wishing to obtain bargains should be on time.

W. T. HARDAKER,
Auctioneer.
ja30 2t

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

British and American Surveyors to Determine the Exact Boundary.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Olney is now preparing a treaty signed by himself and Sir Julian Pauncefote which he will present to the senate in a few days, providing for a commission of surveyors to investigate and determine the exact boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. This commission will probe for the exact location of the 141st west parallel, which is the dividing line between Alaska and British Columbia.

NEW LAWS.

North Dakota to be Asked to Pass an Act Prohibiting Football.

Bismarck, N.D., Jan. 30.—A bill has been introduced in the legislative assembly declaring it a misdemeanor for any person to engage in a game of football and providing fines of $10 to $50 for an infraction of the law.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 30.—A bill has been introduced into the house prohibiting the manufacture or sale of pistols in this state and providing a fine of from $100 to $1000.

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

Report on the Business Failures Throughout the Dominion.

New York, January 29.—The total number of business failures throughout the Canadian Dominion this week according to Bradstreet's is 56. Last week the total was 57 and the same week last year it was 63, while in the same week two years ago it was 50, and in the corresponding period of 1894 it was 44.

The bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $9,828,763, increase 5.6 per cent.; Toronto, $5,799,453, decrease 7 per cent.; Winnipeg, $811,703, decrease 8.6 per cent.; Halifax, $1,042,102, increase 4 per cent.; Hamilton, $558,183; St. John, N. B., $460,685.

OTTAWA HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff Resign and Will Open a New Institution.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of hospitals and charities, found the Protestant general hospital here disorganized and face to face with disaster, if not extinction. The institution is not legally entitled to the provincial grant of $5000, which it receives on account of its by-laws excluding all but Protestants from benefits, although as a matter of practice it is said to have been set aside on occasions and Catholics taken in. It has no medical staff and that is a disqualification, the entire staff having resigned in a body, owing to the mismanagement and shortsightedness of the unwieldly board of directors, eight in number. Dr. Chamberlain will insist on the requirements of the law being complied with. The resigned medical staff have given notice of application for a charter to authorize them to erect a new modern institution.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Russell A. Alger Has Accepted a Portfolio.

Canton, Jan. 29.—"I have been tendered and accepted the war portfolio," General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, said to the Associated Press representative this afternoon. Major McKinley and General Alger had just completed the interview in which the formal tender and acceptance were passed.

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

General Alger was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and two years later entered the Union Army, beginning an honorable service which terminated in his being a brevet major-general, a captain of a Michigan cavalry regiment. After the war he became a lumber merchant in Detroit and amassed a large fortune. In 1884 he was elected governor of Michigan and in 1890 commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1892 he announced himself as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination but was not endorsed.

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung affections is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The medical taste is wholly disguised making it pleasant to take. Large bottle, 25 cents.

THE IRISH PARTY

Their Little Differences are Now of Absorbing Interest in London.

Cast Iron Rules Which Have Been Made to Govern the Members.

Preparations for the Reception in London of Dr. Nansen the Artic Explorer.

London, Jan. 30.—Irish affairs continue to be of special interest. The so-called "cast iron" pledge of Mr. Edward Blake, member for the South division of Longford, adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the Irish parliamentary party, not being signed by the Healyites, they are considered as expelled from the party. The substance of Mr. Blake's resolution was that every one in the party should sign a declaration that he did not undertake before the election to maintain himself in parliament without indemnity from any other fund than the Irish national party and was unable to attend to his parliamentary duties without indemnity. The Dillonites, who had previously caused the adoption of a resolution providing for the expulsion from the party of any one publicly opposing the decisions reached by a majority of the party in meeting or in the parliamentary action of the chairman in behalf of the party or supporting the fund to maintain a portion of the party in rivalry to the Irish National Federation, are determined to drive the issue to a logical conclusion, as they state that healing the breach is an absolute impossibility. Mr. Timothy M. Healy will welcome the result as tending to clarify the position which, he believes, will ultimately lead to replacing Mr. John Dillon by Mr. Thomas Sexton, at the head of the whole party, with Mr. John Redmond as second choice. But, more serious things threaten the government in the revolt of the Irish landlords. At the annual convention of the landlords at Dublin, on Wednesday last, a letter was received from the Duke of Abercorn, which stated that the landlords were suffering most from "the present unjust administration of the law," and the Marquis of Londonderry stated that the government bill of 1896 aggravated the hardships and meant only ruin to Ireland as tending to the "forceful expatriation of the land-owning classes, leaving a pauper proprietary, absolutely without capital." The Duke of Abercorn and other speakers demanded the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the matter.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen are expected to reach London on Wednesday, February 3rd. At Queensborough they will be met by Mr. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. On arrival in town Dr. Nansen will at once proceed to Sir George Baden-Powell's residence, where the Doctor and wife will be guests during their stay in London. Dr. Nansen's first public appearance will be on Friday, February 5, when he will be entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the Royal Society Club at their club house in St. James street. There will be one hundred and thirty guests, including the leading Arctic men and Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society. On the following evening, Saturday February 6, the explorer will be entertained by the Savage club, and complete the famous inscription made on the club room wall before he started on his last expedition by filling in the date of his return. Sunday he will spend privately with the president of the Royal Geographical Society. The great public function will take place on Monday, February 8. That evening the Geographical Society will dine the explorer at the Imperial Institute. This function will be small and select. Sir Clements Markham will preside and both the Prince of Wales and Duke of York will be present. The guests will then proceed through a covered way to Albert Hall, where Nansen will deliver his first lecture. Already seats have been allotted and an attendance of between seven and ten thousand persons is expected. In addition to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York a number of Princesses will occupy the front rows. Sir Clements Markham will take the chair and the Prince of Wales and Duke of York will have seats on the platform beside the Norwegian guest. The proceedings will be commenced by the Prince of Wales handing Dr. Nansen the special gold medal awarded by the Royal Geographical Society, about three times the size of their ordinary gold medal. Copies of this medal will be granted Nansen's principal companions and bronze medals to the crew of the Fram. On the following day Nansen will open a lecturing tour of London and the provinces.

The stirring up which Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner, caused on the question of the advantages which Canada offers to desirable emigrants is being followed up by a series of lectures on Canada to be delivered by the Canadian government's agents. On Wednesday last Mr. P. Byrne, the Liverpool agent of the emigration department of Ontario, lectured at the Imperial Institute in that city.

Although parliament adopted Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's motion for the reappointment of a commission to enquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company, the debate preceding the vote showed clearly that a feeling prevails in influential quarters against any investigation in South African matters. It also proved that Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company are not without strong friends in parliament. Mr. McLean, who offered an amendment to the motion, which would have taken the heart out of it, is the proprietor of the Western Mail, one of the most influential newspapers in Wales, and the attempt to head off the investigation of the affairs of the Chartered Company had the support of other newspapers throughout the kingdom. There is no denying the fact that if the commission attempts to probe too deep into the company's affairs persons high in society and political life will be hurt and that is the reason why many persons think the investigation would be a farce.

It is evident there will be no commutation of the sentence of eight months' imprisonment imposed on Lady Scott for libelling her son-in-law, Earl Russell. Earl Cadogan and other friends sought to obtain her release, but failed to shake the home secretary's decision not to set her at liberty.

In spite of official denials it is becoming generally known that the condition of the Czar's health is critical and a regency is probable.

The Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia has arranged to visit America during the summer.

The Daily Mail in its theatrical column announces that every English company in America this season has been a financial failure. At this the Mail rejoices, on the ground that owing to their past success managers here are gradually producing plays with their eyes fixed on America and London is in danger of becoming simply a feeder for New York.

It cost the government $200,000 to prosecute Ivory, Scotland Yard $600,000, and cost $50,000 to obtain evidence in the United States.

The death is announced of Mrs. Massinberg, a prominent women's rights advocate, president of the Pioneer, the first ladies' club in London.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Minister of the Interior Empowered to Sell Land at Less Than $3.00

Other Changes to be Made in the Management of the Department.

Women's Council to Consider the Question of Celebrating the Diamond Jubilee.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—(Special).—An order-in-council has been passed permitting the minister of the interior in any case where he thinks it desirable that it should be done, to sell Dominion lands at a price lower than $3 per acre as fixed by Dominion laws. This may be done owing to the inferior quality of the soil or other reason.

At a meeting of the Council of Women here last night, Lady Aberdeen spoke strongly against bad literature, and asked the assistance of all parties to fill the country with cheap, healthy books. Lord Aberdeen said that a meeting of the Council of Women would be held soon to discuss a scheme for celebrating in the Dominion the Queen's 60th anniversary of her reign.

The tariff commission met again this forenoon in the railway committee room. There were present Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Fielding, Paterson and Tarte. The sugar lords were the first delegation, being represented by Senator Drummond, J. F. Stairs, ex-M.P., B. T. Rogers, of Vancouver, B.C., and others. They asked that the press be excluded. They were heard in private. It is understood they asked that the duty of 50 cents on raw material and $1.40 on the finished article remain as now. The cotton lords were the next heard and they asked to be heard in private. They were represented by A. T. Gault, of Montreal, and others.

J. V. McInnes, of London, who has had considerable experience in immigration work for the Canadian government in the United States, has been appointed clerk in charge of immigration at Ottawa by Mr. Sifton. He will start work here on Monday next. More changes will be announced shortly. Mr. Sifton telegraphed to-day for Mr. Smart to come to Ottawa. He is expected here at once.

The cabinet met this afternoon and discussed the sending of delegates to Washington regarding reciprocity, alien labor law, etc. Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Davies will likely go.

The question of the meeting of parliament was also discussed. The house will in all likelihood meet on the 11th of March.

Parliament will open on the 11th of March. This was decided at the cabinet meeting to-day.

READY FOR WAR.

Russia's Navy as Well as Her Army in Fighting Trim.

London, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Odessa, commenting on the military and naval preparations on the part of Russia, says that the Black Sea fleet, consisting of seven ironclads, as well as cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, is continuously kept under steam ready for active service. As for the Sebastopol fleet, the correspondent of the Times at Odessa asserts that it was never in more splendid trim for fighting.

—Hungarian Flour for $1.35 at Johns Bros.

FRUITGROWERS IN SESSION

Papers Read at Last Evening's Meeting of the Fruit Growers.

Hints to the Members by Mr. Campbell and Co-operation by Mr. Hedwen.

Manager Henry of the Fruit Exchange Writes on What Has Been Done.

Officers Elected at This Morning Session and Other Business.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Fruit Growers' Association, on a motion by Mr. Hutcheson, the president's report was taken up and discussed.

Mr. R. Baker said it was a very interesting report. He considered that if every director were given a small book of tickets he could get members for the association and send their fees to the secretary.

Mr. Hutcherson said there was a reason why the membership of the society was low. There were local societies at various points in the interior, one at Chilliwack, one at Fraser Valley and one at Mission City. The Fruit Exchange also had been occupying the attention of the fruit growers. It was hardly fair to ask a man to contribute to the local societies, the Exchange and the Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Ohlsen, of Victoria wanted to know if the Fruit Growers' Association was to be absorbed by the Fruit Exchange, or were they two separate organizations.

Mr. Earl said there was a central fruit exchange, which worked with the other exchanges. The exchange handled the fruit of the fruit growers and found a market for it. The work of the exchange prevents the glutting of the market. Though costly, the exchange's work was developing the province. It took the surplus fruits and sent them out of British Columbia, thus building up the province. He considered that the exchange was worthy of support by every fruit grower in the province.

Mr. Ohlsen then asked where the advantage came in.

This provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Hutcherson said the Fruit Growers' Association was an educational organization, and the Fruit Exchange was an industrial one. Two years ago there were two local organizations, Chilliwack and Mission City, sending fruit to the Northwest. They found it very disastrous. Considerable money was spent in trying to organize these two societies; ultimately the Fruit Growers' were called upon the step into the breach, as there was antipathy between the two societies, and the result was the formation of the Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Collins considered that no spirit of jealousy should exist. All societies should work in harmony and combine. Men in every other profession combined themselves together for protection and he thought the farmers should also.

Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack, also suggested the need of co-operation. Revision of the tariff, he said, was upon them, and the monopolies which were grinding them down were about to be overthrown. He could not see his way clear, however, to favor the amalgamation of the Fruit Growers Association and the Fruit Exchange.

Mr. Earl said that co-operation was necessary to keep up the price of fruit. He was selling some fruit to people in Revelstoke when a neighbor stepped in and sold fruit at a lower figure than he was getting. If they were organized they would get out of the practice of cutting under each other and get a decent price for their fruit.

Munro Miller wanted to know if the Fruit Exchange was a servant of the Fruit Growers' Association, and if it was, did the association fix the price of fruit and communicate it to the members? He thought that if this was so and they agreed to accept the prices fixed, they would have a good organization.

Mr. Renouf, of Victoria, said the Fruit Exchange did not fix the price of fruit; they only found a market for it.

Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, said the work of the Fruit Exchange was to prevent the superabundance of fruit on any one market. It was no use glutting the local markets. Sending fruit east where they were sure of a market was much better than flooding the coast markets, causing the loss of their fruit. The Fruit Exchange, he said, did not fix a market price for fruit.

Mr. J. R. Anderson said the work of the exchange was a good one, as fruit being perishable a market must be found for it at once. It could not, of course be stored.

Mr. Earl said that if there was no fruit exchange to point out the markets a superabundance of fruit would be thrown on the local markets and fruit growers would get little or nothing for their fruit.

R. M. Palmer said the price of fruit [illegible] When all the fruit growers became members of the exchange prices would be fixed.

Mr. Hutcherson said the exchange controlled the prices as far east as the city of Brandon, as all the shipping to points between there and the coast was done by them. If it was not so they could not control the market.

Mr. Kipp said the exchange was instrumental in having the transportation rates reduced. Freights were high, and unless they could get rates to meet them, it was very hard to put fruit on the market. He had sent some Royal Ann cherries to Victoria and had lost on the venture. He could have sent them to New York and have done well with them.

Mr. Anderson read the following letter:—

Yale, B. C., Jan. 25, 1897.

J. R. Anderson, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—As the Fruit Growers' annual meeting will be held on the 29th instant, and as you will likely attend, I beg to ask if you will bring up the matter of discrimination in freight rates by the C. P. R. company, as between us and shippers in the east. Freight on apples from the vicinity of Yale and Agassiz is to Donald and thereabouts, $30 per ton. Now I am sure this is about double what Ontario shippers pay to the same points. If they ship by the carload they are allowed to distribute at all stations. Last year I sold my apples up the line, this year orders which were sent me early in the season were all countermanded, stating that they had been supplied from Ontario at lower rates than apples from here would cost them after paying C. P. R. charges. This is not very encouraging to fruit growers here. I found Ontario shippers had distributed apples from carload at all stations from Donald to North Bend. In connection with this, I would like to ask what provision the board of horticulture has made for the inspection of fruit coming in this way, or does it not come under the provisions of the act? I presume that very little can be done in the matter, as the C. P. R. seems to control everything here, the Mainland press included.

Hoping you will have a successful meeting, sincerely yours,

D. C. WEBBER.

Mr. J. R. Anderson said he did not know of any apples, as stated in Mr. Webber's letter, being distributed along the railway line from car loads.

Mr. Earl said he had been informed to the same effect as stated in the letter of Mr. Webber's when at Kamloops a few days ago. This was something, he considered, that ought to be suppressed.

A motion was then made by Mr. R. M. Palmer that the discussion be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Henry, the manager of the fruit exchange, tomorrow. This was carried and the discussion deferred.

Mr. Earl then suggested that Messrs. Sharp, of the experimental farm, and R. M. Palmer, the fruit inspector, be made life members of the association. A resolution to that effect was made by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried.

Mr. Palmer thanked the association for the honor done them, and was sorry that Mr. Sharp was not there to thank them for himself.

Mr. E. Hutckerson then moved that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution to the minister of agriculture on the question of the tariff.

Mr. A. C. Wells seconded the resolution. It was a matter of life and death to the farmer, he said, whether he had protection or not. There are farmers on the other side of the boundary who are making barely enough to live on and as soon as the tariff wall is thrown down we in British Columbia will be flooded with their goods.

Mr. Munro Miller said that if this resolution was passed it would only strengthen the powers that be, as whatever party was in power it could not interfere with the tariff. The resolution was carried and Messrs. Munro Miller, W. S. Stevens and Henry Kidd were appointed a committee to draft a resolution.

Mr. Hutcherson suggested that the association teach people in the upper country what varieties of trees to plant. If the association could see its way clear he thought a printed list should be made out and distributed through the upper country.

R. M. Palmer agreed with this and made a resolution that such a course be adopted.

Mr. Earl and Mr. Grant spoke of the necessity of spraying, both wanting the enforcement of the act relating to the compulsory spraying of fungus and insect infested trees.

Mr. Hutcherson wanted to know if the law could be enforced to which Mr. J. R. Anderson replied that he thought it could.

Mr. Earl then said he was sorry a great deal of jealousy was indulged in regarding the members of the Board of Agriculture. They were called five dollar a day men. But with $5 a day he said whenever he attended a meeting he was always out of pocket afterwards and he did not think any of the members were ahead.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, referring to compulsory spraying, said the provincial police could settle with any delinquent who was brought up for not spraying his trees when they got down to the enforcement of the rules.

Mr. A. C. Wells thought the rules should be enforced and very vigorously. People have been sufficiently educated on the matter to know it is necessary and it was only the obstinate and careless who neglected to do so. Orchards that were not sprayed should be cut down, as one man's neglect should not be allowed to endanger his neighbor's orchard.

Mr. J. Todd, of Victoria, told of his experience in spraying trees. He had saved his orchard by spraying it, and it only cost 11 cents per tree.

Mr. Stevens did not consider that they should wait for the enforcement of spraying until the people were further educated upon the point. If the government raises the taxes they do not wait until they educated the people up to it, but make a law and pass it. Spraying he found to be very beneficial in his orchard. Last year owing to insect pests he had 90 per cent of his pears unfit for market. This year after he had sprayed his trees over 75 per cent were marketable.

Mr. Kipp said that as soon as the people said so the Board of Horticulture were ready to go to work. He was suffering as the people who were next to him did not spray their trees and [illegible] and considered it to give him to the pests while his trees fed them.

R. M. Palmer said he was glad to hear so many expressions in favor of spraying the trees. When he commenced his work here many people did not believe in the efficiency of spraying but now they were being educated to it. The Board of Horticulture were right in deferring action in the matter until the people were sufficiently educated. The time had, however, now arrived when it should be enforced.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried: That this meeting express its opinion that the act re fungus and insect pests be enforced.

Mr. J. R. Anderson then brought up the question of the great number of small fairs being held in the province, and asked for an expression of opinion on the matter.

Mr. Earl said that in his opinion the two large fairs of the province should be held here and at New Westminster. Farmers, by exhibiting at these large fairs would greatly advertise the resources of the province, which the small fairs did not do.

Mr. Kipp thought that the time was not yet ripe for so many small fairs. They should be withdrawn and the larger fairs aided until the province was sufficiently advanced to warrant their existence.

A. C. Wells, while not advocating the wholesale slaughter of small fairs, objected to those that did not and made no effort, to pay their prize list. He was opposed to a government grant being given to the small fairs when it was used mainly for the purpose of paying a secretary's salary and for holding a dance or horse races.

J. R. Anderson said that as these small fairs were held under an act of parliament the only thing they could do was to ask for the repeal of the act.

Mr. Hutcherson said that he could not agree that there were too many small fairs, although there were too many poor ones. Exhibitions are held for educational purposes. If a resolution was passed crowding the small fairs into the larger ones a great many people would be deprived of attending. To a certain extent some of these poor shows, he thought, should be cut off. But there were some shows, which, while not large, should not by any means be wiped out. He thought the government should give a like grant to the amount raised by the show.

Mr. Earl thought that if they were more combined it would better advertise the province, as more people would see the exhibits.

An adjournment was then taken until 7:30.

When the association reassembled yesterday evening the following paper on "Hints of Interest to Fruit Growers" was read by Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Mount Tolmie:

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Hints to Fruit Growers as to Planting Trees.

1. Nature of the Soil—One of the chief considerations in selecting land, is that of suitability; secure that which is best adapted for growing all the different kinds of fruit that this climate will grow. Such land may best be described as a deep loam with a proportion of sand resting upon a clay bottom. A slight elevation is desirable, because land where dips occur, these low lying spots are subject to spring and summer frosts. Select land with a good general drainage. This will save you money. Where no natural shelter exists against prevailing winds, a shelter belt or belts ought to be planted.

2. Location—The nearer you are to a good market will be an advantage patent to you all, and needs only my adding that it will ensure the delivery of fruit in good condition, the saving of time and tear and wear on horse and wagon.

3. Preparation of Land Before Planting—When drainage is necessary, a plan should be drawn out of the drains, so that if in after years one should be required to be lifted for renewal, or other cause, no damage or as little as possible would result to permanent trees. After drainage, the land should be plowed and subsoiled to the depth of at least 18 inches.

4. Variety of Fruit Suitable for Local Market—Here we are brought face to face with the undoubted fact that no man, however varied his experience in other parts of the Dominion or elsewhere, coming into this province can rely upon his past experience to guide him with certainty in selecting the most suitable varieties of fruit trees, and consequently the most profitable. Now, however, thanks to the government, an experimental farm has been established for the express purpose of gaining definite information on this very point. This society also is doing good work in this manner, collecting as it does information from every source, and by those members who, in their journeys through the province, are year by year finding out the most profitable varieties to plant, so that from these two sources the most reliable information to secure success can be obtained. I may add that these gentlemen, whose duty it is to impart this knowledge, will at all times be pleased, even consider it their privilege, to do all in their power to all intending growers in their selection of trees. Another important matter in this connection is the proportion of the different varieties of fruit that should be planted for a local market. In my experience, the proportion of apple as against pear trees would be 3 to 1.

The proportion of plum to cherry trees would be 1½ to 1. Let me try to bring out my point more clearly. Take an orchard for family use; a family is a small community, and a community is a large family. In such an orchard the following trees would appear: Apples, 12; pears, 4; plums, 6; cherries, 4.

With regard to the planting of small fruits, a safe basis to go upon would be: Strawberries, 1 running yard or 3 plant, yield 1 lb.; raspberries, 1 stool or 5 canes, yield 2½ lbs.; gooseberries, 1 bush, yield 10 lbs.; currents, 1 bush yield 10 lbs. With good and careful treatment these quantities can be largely increased; but it is better in trying to give advice to give it on the safe side. Trees from one to two years old are the best to plant.

Now that we are past the experimental stage of varieties most suitable to be grown in the province, it rests with the nurserymen to supply fruit growers with the varieties they ask for true to name, otherwise much loss of time, labor and money will ensue to the fruit growers and even perhaps the entire frustration of all his plans, and eventually in a measure, bring discredit on the province as a fruit growing community.

I can see no reason why nurserymen should not be as careful as the seedsmen, who in my experience rarely make a mistake, although dealing in almost endless variety of seeds. If the society could by any means impress on them the great and important necessity of only sending out that which is true to name, a lasting benefit would be done to the purchaser and the province.

5. Treatment for the First Few Years—To do justice to a young orchard one must be careful to keep the land well pulverized so as to prevent over evaporation, and it is good to mulch until such time as the roots have got a good and firm hold.

Judicious pruning is a very necessary part of an orchardist's work, as is also that of spraying, to keep in check and if possible eradicate fungus growths and insect pests, so injurious to the healthy development of tree and fruit. From your annual report any one can now have full particulars as to the right sprays and the proper time to apply them, and by careful and intelligently following the instructions given will attain the desired results.

6. Fruit Growers' Associations and Membership—In bringing these hints to a close, let me address a few words to those who have not as yet joined this, or any local fruit growers' association. The advantages to be gained by doing so are obvious. The discussions which take place at the meetings will enable you to obtain information from parties of more or less experience, which will be most serviceable in your work, or if you have not yet started in this our honorable calling, it will assist you to decide where and how to go about it. To the practical man, having the experience, and not a member of one or other of our societies, I say to him join at once. It is your bounden duty to lend a helping hand to make fruit growing one of the successful and profitable industries of this province.

J. R. Anderson moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Campbell for his paper, which he said was a very able and interesting one. Carried.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the association having now arrived, they were read and adopted.

The secretary of the association, Mr. Macgowan, wrote saying that he was unable to be present. He reported a balance of $307.60 in the bank. Mr. E. Jacobs and Mr. E. Hutcherson were appointed as auditors to look into the books for the past year and report.

Mr. G. H. Hadwen then read a paper on co-operative organization among British Columbia farmers:

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Suggestions for the Cooperative Organization of B. C. Farmers.

One of the questions we must ask ourselves as farmers is the one, in what manner can we improve our condition and our general prosperity? This leads to the consideration of our opportunities, and whether we make the best of them; our methods of working, whether they could be improved; and the sale of our products, whether this is effected in the best manner possible. Let us consider how the best results can be obtained, or at all events, approached.

It is obvious that in a community one man may be successful with cattle, while another may be a better gardener than the former. Is it not natural that these two men should exchange views to their mutual advantage? Herein lies the value of meetings similar to the viz., in the exchange of ideas, the mutual improvement consequent thereto, and subsequently the co-operative action which such a meeting should stimulate.

The agricultural societies of British Columbia are not on a by any means satisfactory footing, nine-tenths of them exist merely as exhibition societies. Now an exhibition is very good in stimulating a spirit of rivalry to produce better fruit and better stock, and also in educating the public eye and taste, but there the matter ends, and to my mind the holding of an exhibition is by no means the whole duty of an agricultural society. These are matters which I think our agricultural societies should take up. The holding of meetings for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to methods of cultivation, varieties of grass, fruit and stock, ditching, clearing, etc.

Without entering into party politics, they could take up many questions affecting the interests of its members, also questions of freight rates, the improvement of public highways.

If a creamery or a fruit cannery is to be started in the district, the agricultural society is the proper body to investigate the advisability of starting the same and to assist the organization of the same. The organization of farmers in Ontario and the other provinces is much better than our own, and a little examination into their methods will not be out of place. As some of you may know, the grange system existed in Ontario some years ago, which was rather more of a political organization of farmers. This has to a large extent been superceded by the Farmers' Institute system, which I will now proceed to describe. Five signatures with a membership fee of 25 cents will entitle the signers to an institute. The assistance given by the Ontario government consists of a grant of $25, provided that the municipality grants the institute a like amount. The provincial government send two delegates for two days to their meeting, paying all expenses connected with the delegation.

In addition to this the services of a superintendent are engaged whose entire duty is to organize the institute meetings, distributing the delegates, etc. All the members receive all the reports published by the department. These institutes, of course, have to comply with the regulations of the department.

The province of Manitoba has instituted a system on the same lines, with the following variations: The number of members required is only 25, with a subscription of 50 cents. I would like to hear from the members present whether they would recommend the inauguration of a similar system here, when we consider that in Ontario in 1885 the first twelve meetings were held, in 1895 303 meetings were held; in 1896 there were 666, with a total attendance of 102,461. Steps must be taken in regard to the agricultural association appropriations at the present time, whereas the grant remains the same, the individual grants are being continually reduced by reason of new societies being formed; and unfortunately some of these subdivisions are caused by local petty jealousies, converting what should be one good exhibition into two different ones.

A discussion followed the reading of this paper on the same matter discussed this afternoon—the great number of small agricultural shows.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Mission, was sorry he was unable to get here in time to hear the discussion during the afternoon. He thought it would be a good idea to have but one large show, or say two, one on the island and one on the mainland, and do away with all the small ones. This state of things was chronic in British Columbia. In New Westminster district there were twelve municipalities with a population to support one. He considered that another show was necessary in the district to the east of the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Henry differed, he thought that the small exhibitions were of much good to the farmers as they brought the farmers together. The farmers took great interest in them and looked forward to them.

The discussion was finally brought to a close by the following motion proposed by Mr. Hutcherson and seconded by Mr. A. C. Wells: "That in the opinion of the Fruit Growers' Association the appropriations of the British Columbia government in aid of agricultural societies be made more strictly in accordance with the membership and general revenue of the societies and that moreover societies be required to perform certain educational conditions to be decided by the legislature.

This was carried.

The president's address was then adopted.

Mr. E. Hutcherson reported on the Spokane fair, which he visited on behalf of the British Columbia fruit growers.

In presenting his report he said that at the summer meeting a committee had been appointed to take charge of an exhibit for the Spokane fruit fair; no appropriation, however, was made for the work or any arrangements made for a meeting of the committee. "The reason for this unbusinesslike affair," said Mr. Hutcherson, "can be better explained by those who took part in the meeting than myself. I may here say that I believe you fully understand that the time is past when you can find men who will give their time and expend their money in going around gathering and paying for exhibits out of their own pockets. The consequence was that the fruit exhibit made at Spokane, with the exception of a few apples from Duncan, Nanaimo and Spence's Bridge, was from the orchard of Thomas G. Lytton. To that gentleman belongs the credit for the excellent display of apples made at Spokane." Mr. Hutcherson went on to speak of the highly complimentary remarks made by the people and press of Spokane on the B. C. fruit exhibit and asked: "Would it not be well for you to awaken and acknowledge the responsibility of your existence as an association and look into the present to the great possibilities of this fruit province as a fruit growing country? Why should not the people of Washington speak and write of our wonderful pears, plums and prunes? Why do not Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces about the praise of our wonderful apples, pears, plums, cherries and prunes? Simply because you as an association are not doing your duty. You could well take a lesson from the mining interests of this province and their grand exhibit at Spokane. The following varieties of apples from Mr. Earl's orchard were conceded to be superior to any of their kind at the fair: Grevenstein, Malden's Blush, Alexander, Twenty Ounce, Spitzenbergs, English Golden Russets Blenheim Orange, Tahmas's Sweet, Yellow Newton Pippin, Northern Spy, Smith's Cider, Blue Pearmain, Red Bettingleimer, McIntosh Red R. I. Greening, Baldwin,

Continued on page 3.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

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Ben Davis and Wealthy apples were conceded the most perfect plate in the exhibition."

Mr. Hutcherson in his report also spoke of the kindness and fair treatment received from the directors of the Spokane fair and briefly touched on the exhibition of minerals there from this province.

Mr. J. R. Anderson agreed with Mr. Hutcherson as to the kind treatment received at the Spokane fair.

Mr. Hutcherson then moved a vote of thanks to the directors of the Spokane fair for the handsome treatment received at their hands. Carried.

A vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. Palmer to Mr. J. R. Anderson for his services in connection with the sending of the exhibit to Spokane. Carried.

Mr. Earl also received a vote of thanks, Mr. Hutcherson moving it, as he considered that the cup was won by the fruit exhibited by Mr. Earl.

On the motion of Mr. Hutcherson a committee was formed to nominate members for election as directors at the meeting held this morning. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

The Association met again this morning at 10 o'clock. The following officers were then elected: President, T. G. Earl, Lytton; vice-president, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 2nd vice-president, W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Pearson, of New Westminster, at a salary of $30 per month. Directors: A. Sharpe, Agassiz; O. Evans, Ashcroft; Mr. Porrill, Alberni; C. A. Semlin, Cache Creek; H. Kipp, A. Street, A. C. Wells, J. H. Bent, Mr. Gillander Chilliwack; P. B. Johnson; Westholme; Mr. Corfield, Cowichan; Thomas Cunningham, Dewdney; G. H. Hadwen, W. O. Wellburn, A. R. Wilson, A. Robinson, Duncans; Mr. Clemis, Mr. Murray, Spence's Bridge; Major Mutter, Semenos; George Chadsey, A. Evans, Sumas; W. J. Brandreth, South Vancouver; Mr. Brownes, M. J. Henry, A. Schierdale, Thomas Wilson, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver; Lord Aberdeen, Price Ellison, Vernon; T. McNeely, W. Arthur, Ladner; Mr. Seward, T. G. Earl, Lytton; Thomas Kidd J. Mellis, Lulu Island; A. W. Smith, Lillooet; Mr. Catherwood, J. Wren, Mission City; A. Postill, G. Whelan, Okanagan Mission; W. H. Mawdesley, Mayne Island; W. N. Norris, Midway; S. M. Robins, A. Haslam, Nanaimo; A. J. Thompson, Newman Island; Mr. Thompson, Nanoose; P. Latham, G. Mead, T. R. Pearson, J. King, New Westminster; W. Grimmer, Pender Island; Mr. Butchart, Port Moody; Mr. Thompson, J. Brethour, Mr. Breed, J. Sluggett, Saanich; J. Traghe, H. Buckle, J. P. Booth, Salt Spring Island; A. J. Palmer, Mr. Harris, Salmon Arm; D. Graham, Spallumcheen; Hewitt Bostock, M.P., Ducks; A. L. Fortune, Enderby; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Esquimalt; W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; R. L. Codd, Hammond; Mr. Duncan, Harrison River; Hector Ferguson, Port Haney; Mr. Heatherbell, Hornby Island; V. D. Currie, W. Fortune, Kamloops; Mr. Sterling, Mr. Pudham, Kelowna; Mr. Murray, J. M. Johnson, Langley; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; J. W. Powell, D. Stevens, R. Layritz, J. A. Grant, F. L. Sere, J. Lamberton A. Ohlsen, M. Baker, M. P. Wilson R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson J. Tod, C. Renouf, D. R. Ker and R. E. Gosnell, of Victoria; H. F. Thrift, N. Boothroud, Surrey; G. M. Bennett, Mayne Island.

Mr. Henry, manager of the British Columbia Fruit Exchange, read the following paper on the work and object of the exchange:

FRUIT EXCHANGE.

Work and Objects—Subject of a Paper by the Manager.

Perhaps you are not all aware of the fact that it was through the efforts of the members of the Fruit Growers' Association that the British Columbia Fruit Exchange was brought into existence, that it was at the meeting of this association that the subject was taken up and discussed, and it was by a committee they appointed that the scheme was worked out and brought into shape for organization.

There was a feeling with us that under the constitution of the present society we could not accomplish all the good or benefit the fruit industry to the extent which we saw it required. We perceived that the great crying need of the present time was: The opening up of markets for the sale of our fruit, a proper and systematic method of putting it up and placing it in these markets, so that we could compete favorably with other fruit producing countries. The fact was very plain to all that without this soon would be heard the cry of over production, that even already that cry was arising concerning certain varieties of fruit, those which we can grow so easily and to such perfection.

As a Fruit Growers' Association we had for the past seven years or more been trying to teach people how to grow fruit and what varieties to grow; also how to put their fruit up properly when grown. A great deal of good we know has been accomplished too, in that way; but it was evident something more practical was required in order to get possession of the markets for our fruit when grown.

While we have a country which can excel almost any other in the production of certain fruit, yet we are unfortunately situated regarding home or near markets, these being so limited. There [illegible] are required on the part of our growers, that our fruit may be put up well and placed in good shape into distant markets.

This is the particular work or object of the Fruit Growers' Association, that the Fruit Exchange has taken up. So while they are really two distinct societies they are as one, the older society being the parent and the younger the offspring.

It was thought of amalgamating the two, and a committee was appointed at the last quarterly meeting of this association to take this matter up. On going into the subject it was seen that although they could amalgamate and were already united in working for the benefit of the fruit industry, yet there was a difference. The Exchange has one special purpose in view, that of marketing our fruit, while the Fruit Growers' Association takes a wider field; it has a breeder's work to do. It has to take up and make a specialty of every subject that effects the fruit growing industry of the province. It has to solve the various problems and devise ways and means of carrying into practice its ideas.

This carrying into practice requires very often the formation of a new body for that special purpose. So while the Exchange is trying to accomplish one of the objects of the Fruit Growers' Association, it has another offspring carrying out one other especial object, that is the Horticultural Board, which is the elder child, and which also originated with and was brought into existence by this parent society.

The practical work of the association in the future will and must be no doubt largely accomplished through its offsprings. It standing itself as the adviser, the medium through which the fruit growers can make their wants known; the head of these various working bodies of which it is the parent, advancing such schemes and organizing such farther societies as are required for the better and more fully carrying out of all its objects. No doubt in a very short time after markets have been opened up and fairly established, so that people will gain more confidence in planting, experimental work in different parts of the province will be necessary to test the various kinds of fruit and their adaptability to localities. This would be another especial work to be arranged for by this association.

At the present time the work for which the Fruit Exchange has been organized requires the principal care and attention. That we get possession of the markets in Manitoba and the North-West Territories as well as in our own province at once, is of the greatest vital importance, and requires skill, labor and money to bring about. The British Columbia Fruit Exchange very largely started out alone last year to accomplish this, but the heavy expense in organizing and getting into working order, with the very unfavorable crops of fruit in this province, the heavy crop in other parts and cheap prices in Manitoba markets, the infant society found its strength sorely tried, and feels like asking the parent society not to forsake it yet, but help it on its legs again and to get through at least another year or two. That it will eventually grow to be a strong body and accomplish a great and important work, not only supporting itself but bringing a large revenue into the country there is no doubt, though it needs at first great care and attention, strong food and good nursing.

The objects, rules and by-laws of the Fruit Exchange, which guide its operations are printed in pamphlet form and can be had by applying to the offices of the society. These set forth the basis of operation, but the details of the work is managed by a committee appointed for that purpose as set forth in the by-laws. Owing to the expense of this committee getting together often and the promptness with which fruit must be handled, the actual arrangements for the disposal of the fruit has fallen largely upon the manager alone.

The fundamental principle of the society is co-operation of the fruit growers, and in carrying out the business this principle has been adhered to as closely as possible.

Co-operation by fruit growers in marketing their fruit had been in existence in the province for a year or two years before the organizing of the Exchange, but this was with local bodies only and it was found that the competition which was likely to arise between localities might prove as dangerous to our interests or more so than competition of individuals. Competition has been called the life of trade, therefore we would not wish to kill it entirely; on the contrary, our idea is to promote it in its best form.

For us to individually compete in trying to get possession of these distant markets means a great deal of expense to each of us, and would put us largely at the mercy of the dealers in those places whose business it would be to make all they could out of our production themselves. Competition of that kind in these markets also means danger of glutting some while others are left almost untouched, owing to the ignorance of each as to where the other is shipping or by all of us trying to get into what seems the best markets. A glut of fruit shipped into any of these distant markets means serious loss to growers, for in addition to the loss of the fruit is the extra loss of from two to four cents per pound freight. The varieties of fruit we ship being of such perishable nature, have to be sold immediately on their arrival whether the market is full or not, or else they are lost. Such disastrous competition as that we wish to avoid.

The competition we wish to encourage is at home, where the growers have control of the situation themselves. We want them to compete with each other in trying which can grow the best fruit, which can put it up in the best shape. That is the kind which will give life to our fruit trade. Let each grower learn to feel proud of his own name stamped on each of his packages, and the Fruit Exchange will soon learn which stamps to be proud of too, and will see that each man receives the just reward of his labor.

In addition to the benefits which will accrue to the fruit growers through co-operation in marketing, is the advantage they may gain by their combined influence in transportation; this is to us at the present time a most important question. We all know the difficulty there is in dealing with the large transportation companies.

It is almost impossible for one person having only a limited amount of produce to cope with such companies as the C.P.R. and make favorable arrangements with them. Their interests are so large and varied they will not, or cannot afford to be making special terms with different individuals; they could not so complicate their business as this would mean; but by going to them in a body, showing them that we are of one mind and that it will be of advantage to themselves as well as us, to specially arrange for our trade, then they will listen to us. I wish to speak plainly and fairly regarding the C.P.R. the principal transportation company with which we have to deal; we all know how large and great their interests are, and how useless it would be for them to think of trying to make special arrangements with every individual that would go to them who had a few tons of fruit to ship, but as a shipping association we are making an impression upon them and they now are showing that they begin to realize the value of our trade may become to them if we work together and they foster it. We have a just grievance against them for last year, and though they do not like to admit it as such, still they are showing their desire to remedy it in the future. I refer to the ventilated fruit cars they fitted up for us last year, not being in full accordance with what we were led to believe we would get. I believe they thought they would serve our purpose and save them the extra expense and trouble they were to have gone to, but they did not answer our purpose as at least the first two did not (though the last one was better), and the consequences was we lost considerable fruit thereform. They, however, say they are ready to take the matter up with us again; and will get all information they can from Portland and other places, as to the most effective ventilated cars they are using on the American lines, and thus try and give us a car which will meet our requirements, and we mean to keep the subject alive until we do get what we need if possible. We must also give them the credit of having made us concessions re distributing fruit along the line, a very important privilege to us and one I believe not generally allowed by railway companies; they have also lowered the rates considerably for us since we commenced shipping.

Our loss last year caused through the shipping of a car of fruit to Winnipeg by refrigerator service is one also in which they will not admit they are at any fault, neither will they assume any responsibility in that matter, and it would therefore be a question for the law to decide, if we do not accept their views.

I mention these matters to show how much better we are prepared to deal with these companies as a united body than we would be as individuals.

As has been already intimated in the part of this paper, the results of our first season was not as favourable as we hoped. Not that the system has proved unsatisfactory, but that the expense of organizing, printing, advertising, etc., and other matters essential to the putting into operation such a society, has been a greater cost than anticipated, and the fruit crop has been so very much lighter than we expected. In fact the principal fruit which we expected to work on, and for which the exchange was most particularly brought into existence, was almost a total failure in many parts. I refer to plums. We consequently had nearly as much expense in carrying out our scheme, as if this crop had been as usual a good one; and we had no where near the amount of returns to draw expenses from. We are satisfied, however, that the growers on the whole received much better prices for their fruit after all losses and expenses had been met than they would have had the exchange not been in existence. The officers and servants of the society are the ones who have suffered the loss, not being able to get out of the percentage allowed for the purpose all their salary and expenses.

The unprecedented low prices of fruit in the Manitoba markets, as before intimated, also had much to do with making our returns lower than anticipated. This was caused principally by dull, hard times, which that country has been experiencing the last few years, and also the immense crop of fruit in the East and parts of Washington, as well as the big crops of wild fruit in their own provinces, prices went down to nearly half what they ever were before.

For my part I feel that, considering all the disadvantages of the past season we had to contend with, we came out well. That the exchange proved itself a success even in such an unfortunate season.

There are a few grievances and complaints by members, I believe, who think they would have been better out; if things had been done a little differently, and probably some think they would have been better off, if they stayed out of the exchange altogether. Some may look upon it in the light that they could this year have got as good prices in the home market as the Exchange gives them; but they lose sight of the great fact that it was the Exchange that made the home market as good as it was. (In other fruits than apples I refer to). Even with our light crop, almost a failure of plums, there are far more in the country than the home market could have taken; there was for one week almost a glut as it was, then what would it have been if these four carloads and the large quantities by express that were shipped out had been thrown on the home market. I look to this as one of the greatest advantages to be gained by the exchange, the improvement of our home markets, so that we can depend upon getting for our more tender varieties a good sale at home. I do not advocate the sending into our home markets inferior fruit of any kind. Our own people should get our best fruit, and I for one should like to see them have their share of it; but it is always the case that some varieties are too tender, and also in gathering fruits often times some of the specimens are too ripe for distant shipments. These are usually the very choicest fruit and should therefore be daintily put up and supplied to our own people. They would soon learn too this fact, that they were far superior in flavor to fruit that had been shipped in from a distance and consequently picked before fully ripe. There are a few points that could be taken advantage of; if the fruit growers could or would all work together harmoniously. I know how difficult it is for them to do so, scattered as they are so widely, how easy and natural it is to let little jealousies and selfish motives spring up, and how much injury just one such spirit in a locality can do the cause by giving vent to his feelings. Therefore whether we can overcome these impediments and receive the full benefit which should accrue to co-operation is yet to be proved. One great question remains, and this we should impress forcibly upon our mind, that in the years to come when all our plum orchards are in full bearing, if something has not been previously done to prepare the way, what will become of all our fruit? What will become of it next year if we have a full crop? If some plan is not in operation for advantageously disposing of it in distant markets? You who are growing fruit or intend to be fruit growers should remember this. Remember that this year we had in our scarcity a surplus. Then with a good crop next year, which we shall likely have, we may look for at least three times as many plums to say nothing of the other fruit.

These are thoughts we must take into consideration, and even though at first we meet with extra expenses and losses, our only salvation as fruit growers is to get an established trade in distant markets.

At the annual meeting of our Exchange held in Mission City on Wednesday, a statement of the fruits shipped for the season and averaged prices received was given together with other figures in the practical carrying out of our work. Any suitable question which you may wish to ask in regard to these I shall be glad to answer, for this paper has grown sufficiently long without entering into them here.

If I have been able to present to you the work and objects of the B. C. Fruit Exchange in a clear manner, and you appreciate the same, and realize the necessity of our united action in this work, then will I feel our labors have not been in vain; that the object of this paper has been attained and that better times are in store for the fruit growers of British Columbia.

G. W. HENRY.

The following committees were then appointed: Committee on annual report: G. W. Henry, Hatzic; Thomas Cunningham, New Westminster; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; R. M. Palmer, Victoria; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

For assisting exhibition associations in fruit departments: M. Baker, A. Ohlsen, R. Layritz, Victoria; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; T. G. Earl, Lytton; R. M. Palmer, Victoria; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; A. Postill, Vernon; T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

Committee on recommending varieties of fruit: D. Graham, Armstrong; R. Layritz, Victoria; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; Thomas Wilson, Vancouver; Mr. Baker, Victoria; T. G. Earl, Lytton; R. M. Palmer, Victoria; E. Hutcherson, Ladner; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; A. Ohlsen, Victoria, and T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

Committee to make experiments on spraying and report: E. Hutcherson, Ladner; W. Henry, Hatzic; T. Wilson, Loch Enoch; W. Knight, Popham; J. W. Todd, Cedar Hill; D. Stevens, R. Layritz, Victoria; T. McNeely, Ladner; G. Melchurst, Chilliwack; W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; P. Latham, New Westminster; S. Sherdahl, Victoria, and H. Kipp, Chilliwack.

Committee on finance: Thomas Cunningham, Dewdney; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; G. W. Henry, Hatzic.

Mayor Redfern, who was present, was then asked to deliver a few remarks. As mayor he expressed his pleasure at being present at the meeting as he considered that the Fruit Growers' Association represented one of the most important industries of the province. Any one looking at the exhibits of fruit at the various exhibitions could not help but be struck at the quality and beauty of the fruit. He regretted his inability to attend the meeting of the dairymen, as he considered that to be also a very important industry, and confessed his ignorance of fruit growing and dairying. However, he took a deep interest in both, and in all things tending to the welfare and health of the province. Speaking for the board of aldermen and himself, he said they should always be glad to render any assistance required by the association. He congratulated them on the winning of the cup at the Spokane fair, and said it was something of which all British Columbians should be proud.

A vote of thanks was then given the mayor.

As the premier, Hon. J. H. Turner, then came in, he was called upon for a few words. His voice was too bad, he said, for any lengthy remarks. It was troubling him a great and he had merely dropped in to see what progress was being made by the association. He congratulated them on the good work being done by them for the province. As to the suggestions made yesterday suggesting that something be done to unite the smaller shows, he believed that, not that it was advisable to shut up small exhibitions, but better shows would be held by combining them, and they would then have more right to a provincial grant. As to the amount of the grant being proportionate to the amount raised by the exhibitions, this, he said, was the method of procedure of late. At first the amount was divided among them all equally, but this was unfair. If an exhibition did not come up to a prescribed standard they were not worthy of a grant. Spraying, he thought, had done a great deal of good, and those who had worked for it in the face of all opposition and ridicule they had to put up with, were worthy of much praise. It was to associations such as this, Mr. Turner said, that the legislative assembly looked for directions as to the best means of looking after the agricultural interests.

The president, Mr. Earl, then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Turner, after which the meeting adjourned until 7.30 this evening.

TAKE ONE

Of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills After Dinner It Will Promote Digestion and Overcome any Evil Effects of too Hearty Eating.

Entirely Vegetable—Do not Disturb the System.

Safe, Prompt, Active, Painless and Pleasant—10c a Vial.

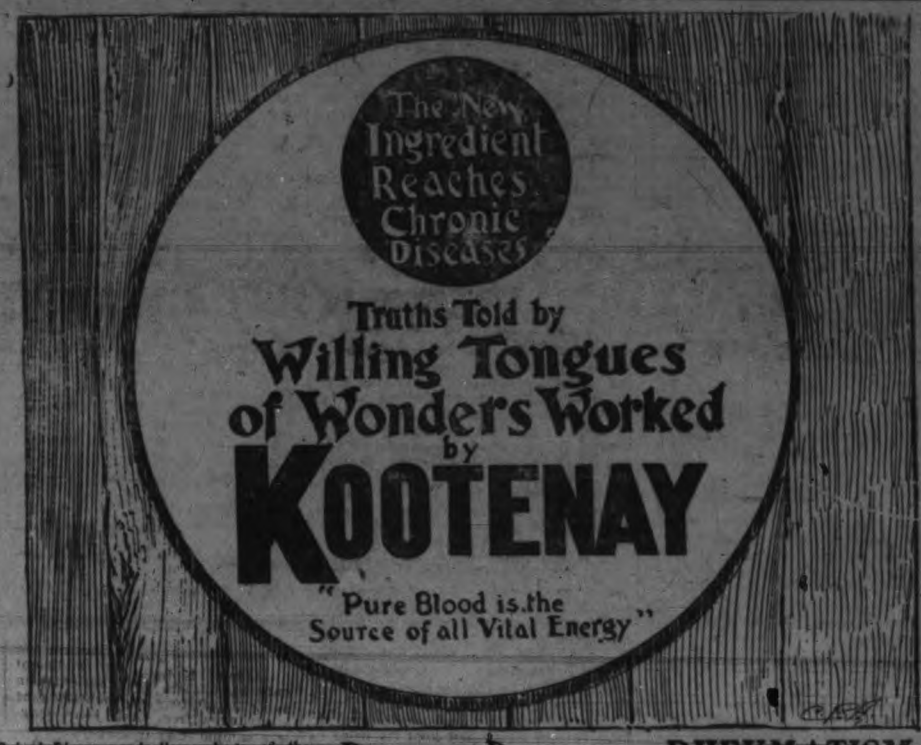
This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nausea purgatives. The demand is hard to keep up with since placing it on the Canadian market. Take no substitute. 40 doses 10 cents, at all druggists.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best



Spinal Disease and Hemorrhage of the Kidneys Cured.

Carried from His Chair to His Bed for Eighteen Months.

Mr. F. A. Gendron, lumber measurer, well known in this city and at Hull, and who has suffered for the last two years from a painful malady reputed to be incurable, has recovered in a marvellous manner during the past month. Many celebrated doctors had treated the patient, and one after another had abandoned the case in despair. Mr. Gendron suffered from a terrible malady of the kidneys which had brought on locomotor ataxia—really a softening of the spinal marrow. Lying helpless upon a bed of sickness, his case seemed to be really incurable. Indeed, those who looked upon him in that state believed him to be at the end of his life, and it was with difficulty that they could believe their eyes yesterday when they saw him walking around to our office. To what is to be attributed this cure? Mr. Gendron states it himself in the following affidavit, deposed and sworn before a notary.—*La Canada, Ottawa, September 20, 1895.*

Ottawa, September 20, 1895.

I declare solemnly that, after having suffered more than two years from complicated malady of the kidneys, which reduced me to the most complete helplessness, I was cured perfectly by using Dr. Ryckman's new remedy called "Kootenay Cure." I recommend this medicine to the attention of all, especially of those who are suffering from diseases of the kidneys.

F. A. GENDRON.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. RHEUMATISM.

Montreal, August 12, 1896. Ottawa, August 7th, 1896.

My wife, Mrs. Thomas Bird, suffered for a long time with kidney trouble, which finally became so aggravated and painful done me. I had been treated by the physicians who examined her to be Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and after a long course of treatment she was discharged from the hospital as incurable and informed that she had only a few years to live. While making arrangements for sending her to England I was persuaded to give her your medicine, Kootenay Cure. After taking the medicine for a time, she began to improve and has since continued to do so. At the present writing both she and I are satisfied that she is cured, and that Kootenay has been the means of saving her life. She now has a good appetite, sleeps well, has a good color and her kidneys are working with regularity. No one who knew her terrible condition last winter could realize to-day that she is the same person, such a remarkable change has taken place. Wishing you continued success with your wonderful medicine, I remain,

Yours gratefully,

THOMAS H. BIRD,

Porter, Queen's Hotel.

I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the services Kootenay Cure has done me. I had been treated by the best physicians in Ottawa for Rheumatism, but they told me that my case was so complicated, my trouble having originated from La Grippe, that any relief they could give would only be temporary. Just at this time I heard of Kootenay Cure. I had very little hope of relief at first the Rheumatism having settled in my muscles and almost destroyed my nerves. However, I determined to try once more and began to take the medicine, and in my case, physically speaking, old things have passed away and all things have become new. I can go anywhere, unaided. My nerves are as strong as ever they were in my life and no change in the atmosphere has any effect on me now. I cannot thank you enough, but write this so that some other sufferer may read it and seek relief. You can refer any person to me at my residence, 199 Albert Street, Ottawa, and I shall be only too happy to give them any information in my power.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. THOMAS A. PIRIE,

199 Albert St., Ottawa.

If not obtainable of your dealer will be forwarded, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, by addressing S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Send for "Chart Book," mailed free.

TENDERS.

To Grocers, Butchers, Bakers, Milkmen and Clothiers.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Supplies" will be received at the office of the undersigned until 4 o'clock p.m., of Monday, February 1st, for supply of new milk, bread, groceries, butcher's meat and underclothing to the Home for Aged and Infirm for the current year.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where also may be seen list of articles required and samples for underclothing, etc.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 26, 1897. 1351d

Dry Goods Business for Sale,

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February next, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade, furniture, fixtures, and good-will of the late W. Craft, situate at No. 93 Douglas street, Victoria. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

W. G. CAMERON, Executor,
de31-1m 42 Johnson street.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the first day of February next for the purchase of all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, and more particularly known and described as follows: Lot number fifty-two (52) of the eastern half of section twenty (20), Beckley Farm, according to the map or plan thereof as filed in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, and there numbered two hundred and twelve (212). Mortgage registered in Charge Book vol. 12, Folio 89, No 14,265. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. There is a good house on the property, Rendall street, now rented to a desirable tenant.

ARCHER MARTIN,
43 Government street, Victoria, B.C., Solicitor for mortgagee.
Dated December 21, 1896. de31-30s

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a railway of standard or narrow gauge from a point on the Skeena River to a point on or near Dease Lake in the District of Cassiar, with power to extend to the northern and eastern confines of British Columbia, and to construct and operate branch lines, and telegraph and telephone lines, and to construct and maintain wharves, docks, warehouses and to expropriate lands for the above purposes, together with all other useful powers ancillary or incidental powers in the premises.

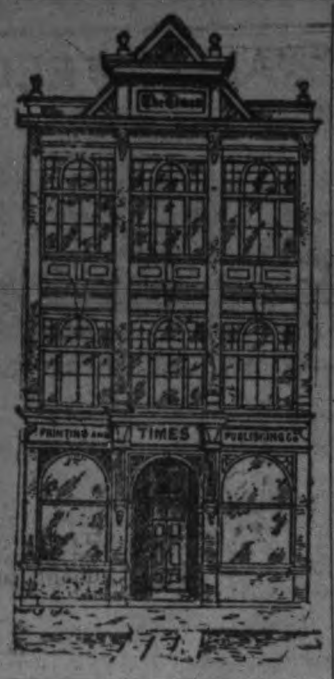
DUMBLETON & INNES,
Solicitors and agents for applicants.
Victoria, B.C., January, 1897. ja7-6wks

WALTER H. GIBSON

25 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Counties. I refer by permission to The Canada and United States Advertising Agency, London, Canada.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the 'Change' is desired to appear.



The Daily Times.

DECEIT WAS PRACTISED.

It is quite useless for the Colonist to juggle with words and phrases in the hope of doing away with the fact that the government has not kept its word in the matter of statute revision. Neither our neighbor's quibbling nor the sophistries of the Attorney-General can succeed in rescuing the government from the position in which it has placed itself. There are too many witnesses against them. The form of words in which the fact may be conveyed is quite immaterial; the important point is that the government gave the house and the public to understand that the work of revision was to be put into the hands of three commissioners immediately after the close of the session, and that agreement has been broken. It may have been that the government intended to deceive the people at the time, or it may have been that its honest intentions were afterwards abandoned in obedience to some outside influence. In any event, it has made a promise and failed to carry it out, a course of action which must be condemned by honest men. There is more than enough evidence to convict the government in this matter. The Wellington Enterprise this week repeats some of the inside history of the case, and its remarks may perhaps claim the attention of the government's apologists. The Enterprise says:

A year has now elapsed since Mr. Turner pledged his word—if that word is worth anything—to revoke the commission of "one," and appoint a commission of three judges to continue and complete the work as it stood at that time. That solemn promise and obligation to those who were keeping him in power long after he had lost the confidence of his constituents, whom he had so basely betrayed in connection with the British Pacific railway, have, like many of his pre-election promises, been broken and condemned. When in the exercise of our journalistic duty we called attention early in September to the premier's neglect in regard to the increase of the commission, we stated: "The public will naturally be surprised at Mr. Turner's daring in setting at defiance all of his former pledges to his supporters in this matter; but we fancy Mr. Turner is still under the fascination of his former master, and will when the time arrives be armed with some plausible excuse for the evil-doing. He may invent some 'petite histoire' as to the impossibility of appointing any more Commissioners until a certain part of the work, which has already been commenced, was finished; otherwise confusion would arise. By that time, of course, the major part of the work would be finished and the money paid to the commission of one."

Our contemporary, the Times, reprinted and commented on our remarks, which brought forth a rejoinder from that eminent authority on "Asses in Lions' Skins," who, in the Colonist of September 16th, after treating the editor of the Enterprise to a little personal abuse, said that "arrangements have been already made by augmenting the commission." Like many other statements and sayings of this "eminent authority," this one was also intended to deceive, as, subsequent events have proven. Our prophecy in our September issue, that no commissioners would be appointed "until a certain part of the work was finished," has come to pass. The work has been finished (?) by a commission which was not satisfactory to the majority of the legislature and in defiance of a solemn proposition made by the premier, to see that the commission would be enlarged immediately on the prorogation of the house.

A deceitful course such as the government has pursued in this matter is in the least degree discreditable. It is also pretty sure to prove expensive to the province, whose treasury is not so full that extravagance can easily be borne. What dependence can be placed in a minority that can so stoop to crookedness?

From Jan. 1st to Jan. 23rd the shipments of ore from Rossland mines to the smelters amounted to 3,585 tons, a very respectable total. Among other notes of progress is the announcement that the Le Roi mine has engaged to send out eight carloads of ore a day over the Red Mountain railway, while other mines are preparing to ship steadily. Such facts tell their own tale as to the richness of the Rossland district.

Ex-Minister Foster has taken to calling Mr. Laurier a liar, which undignified proceeding seems to show how deep the ex-minister's despair is.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Will be Reported to the Senate With Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate committee on foreign relations agreed to report favorably the arbitration treaty with amendments. The committee was in session three hours, at the conclusion of which they adjourned after having agreed by almost a unanimous vote to recommend the ratification of the treaty with amendments. All but two of these amendments are merely verbal. One of the two which is essential strikes out the clause providing for the selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire, leaving it to the two powers to select an umpire when one is considered to be necessary. The other important amendment is an additional article to the treaty which reads as follows: "No question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either contracting parties or the relations of either with another state or power by treaty or otherwise shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement." This amendment was agreed to by the unanimous vote of the committee. The amendment eliminating the umpire clause was agreed to by a vote of nine to one.

40,000 Free Samples Given Away in Eight Months.

Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only kidney pills known with sufficient merit to guarantee the proprietors in giving away hundreds of thousands of sample packages free. Ask your druggist for a sample if your kidneys or liver is deranged.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Paper Read by Mr. H. F. Page at the Dairymen's Meeting.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Association on Thursday the following paper on "Winter Dairying," by Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, was read:

Dairying at the present time is more a live question than ever it has been in the history of the province, and I venture to say offers better inducements than any other branch of farming, while some who lately have gone into dairying have not met with the success they anticipated, have, or are giving up, in disgust. While I will not venture to cover the grounds of failure in these cases, I will say that every man is not a dairyman, and is not qualified to meet with the same degree of success as his neighbor may, no matter what the conditions.

I believe that winter dairying warrants more consideration than it has received heretofore, and that it offers better inducements than the practice generally in vogue now in British Columbia. No part of Canada can grow more succulent feeds, suitable for profitable feeding of dairy cows. These feeds can be fed as a soiling crop or converted into ensilage, as the case may be. We have a mild climate, which does not require such expensive buildings to keep the cows comfortable, which is one of the environments essential to success in dairying. I think the word comfort deserves much more consideration than it generally receives. Unless cows are comfortable in every sense of the word they will not do their best, no difference what breed they may be, nor the feed they consume.

Cows coming in fresh, the last of August, get the benefits of the aftermath, and escape the hot dog days, and if put in the barn at nights during the cold rains and fed some succulent food, of which corn is no doubt the best, where it can be grown successfully, although second crop clover or oats and pease sown late for this purpose do very well. Cows so attended and fed should go into winter quarters giving a full flow of milk, while cows calving in April and May would be about dry and would be dead heads for five or six months.

Where ensilage has been prepared cows should receive from 40 to 60 lbs. per day; this with 15 lbs of early cut clover hay, and 6 to 8 lbs. of ground grain, should keep a cow up to the full flow of milk. This should be fed in two feeds, and cows not disturbed more than is necessary, very little exercise being required by cows giving a good flow of milk. Where the surroundings guarantee comfort, such as warm stables, plenty of light, and pure air, I have always found that cows calving in the fall, and well fed and kept during the winter, will increase their flow of milk with the fresh grasses of the spring, in many cases equal to the cows lately calved.

Quoting from John Gould, the well known writer on dairy subjects, he states that his herd of cows which had calved in the autumn of 1895 were the best milking herd up to July 10th last year, at the creamery where he delivered his milk. A writer in the Country Gentleman also states that his ten best cows calving in April gave 13,082 lbs. of milk during the year, while ten cows calving in the fall gave 20,478 lbs. for the same period.

Further, cows calving during the fall allow the milking to be done when there is not the rush of work, allowing more [illegible] the calves, when weaned, go to grass, and get a good growth before going into winter quarters. The work of the farm is thus more evenly distributed, and help can be continually kept, which generally is more satisfactory.

Probably the greatest benefit is the increased price of products which in the writer's case is 50 per cent more now than it was in July last, also the product is much more easily handled during the cool winter months, whether it be milk, cream, or butter.

In conclusion I would say, study your business, by reading one or more of the best papers bearing on the subjects, consider the means used by those who have been successful and adopt them so far as practical for you to do so. I will again say that comfort with regularity of attention, is essential to success in dairying be it summer or winter.

The Tariff Commission . . .
have made up their minds

to one thing, and that is that whatever changes may be made in the tariff, no change will be made in the Militia order which says that all Infantry Overcoats worn by the Volunteers shall be Rigby-Proofed in future, thus

The Government has declared
in favor of Protection

for our volunteers against Rain, Sleet and Inclement Weather.

The Rigby Process can be applied to any cloth, making it waterproof and still allowing it to remain porous. It will keep out the wet, but admits the air and cannot be told by its appearance from unproofed goods.

British Columbia.

REVELSTOKE.

Revelstoke Herald.

An assay of 430 ounces in silver is the result of the new strike on the Broadview.

A half interest in the Artist, owned by Alex. Gainer has been sold to F. L. Lemon.

A little excitement is leaking out over a proposition, (in which the parties think they have struck it rich) being found on the mountain just north of us only some three or four miles out of town.

A lead of 18 inches of high grade galena ore, similar to that on the Sunshine, one of the Silver Cup group, owned by the Horne-Payne Co., was discovered last week.

The Standard Oil Co. bonded several claims last week on Canyon Creek, on the south end of the west side of Trout Lake. It is a working bond and operations will be commenced within a few weeks.

The Revelstoke Mining Co., with a capital of $50,000, is a newly formed company in England to take over the assets of the Old Revelstoke Smelting Company of this place. This being the case we may look forward to new interest being taken in the old delinquent company's townsite, situated along the river side. A large number of lots in this townsite are already sold and being built upon.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 29.—Joseph D. Nicholson, unmarried, 45 years old, was horribly mangled this afternoon in an explosion at the Red Eagle mine. He had fired three holes and one of them hung fire. Thinking it had missed he returned to fire it again when it exploded. The left side of his head was blown almost clean off, and though still alive he cannot survive till morning. He was a native of Antioch, Contra Costa county, Cal., and had been prospecting for several years in the Cascade range, Washington. He is said to own valuable prospects there in conjunction with Seattle capitalists.

The Le Roi has declared another dividend of $25,000, the second of that amount this month. This makes the total dividends of this company $300,000, all paid in less than eighteen months.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

THE KOOTENAY ROAD.

To the Editor: As one of the interested who attended the city hall on Tuesday evening last, I should like to make a few remarks through your paper on the proposed line. I believe if a question had been put to the meeting such as this: "Do we need a direct line from the coast to Kootenay?" a most emphatic "yes" would have gone up. I think the citizens of every city on the coast are unanimously in favor of such a line, the only question being how the line shall be built. But what I want especially to draw the attention of your readers to was the action of our city members. One was absent altogether from the meting. Another spoke, as I read between the lines, to do his utmost to kill such an undertaking, using such arguments as this:—"That the time between Vancouver and Revelstoke being 19 hours by the C. P. R. route, which was giving Victoria a good service, and the time between Victoria and Rossland by the proposed route 18 hours, that the small amount of time saved, three hours, would not justify such an enormous expense. Now, sir, there can only [illegible] gentleman to make such a false and ridiculous statement.' Either he was grossly ignorant of the whole geography of the Kootenay, or he was wilfully endeavoring to mislead the people of Victoria. Let me explain. Leaving for Kootenay by the present C. P. R. route, we here in Victoria lose 13 hours before boarding the train in Vancouver (leaving Victoria at 1 a.m. and the training leaving Vancouver at 2 p.m.). It takes 20 hours to run from Vancouver to Revelstoke where you have to wait 6 hours for connection with the train to Arrowhead. You leave there about 7:30 p.m., 42 hours after leaving Victoria, and then have 20 hours upon the boat to Trail, where with waiting and shunting you arrive in Rossland, if you have real good luck—by 6:30 p.m.. So that if you have been fortunate to make close connections, which is seldom the case, you may be in Rossland 65 hours after leaving Victoria by the present route, and hot, as this gentleman wished the people to believe, in 19 hours. Again, this gentleman said the government would probably be called upon in the spring to build a trunk line from Penticton down through this Kettle River country. What a statement for a member of our provincial parliament to make! Why, sir, there is a government road through this district and a stage, carrying the mails, runs between these points three times a week, besides which pretty well the goods to the different camps in Boundary Creek district are freighted in over this road, and the delays of the present system are the best arguments in favor of the proposed road. It has taken three months for the C. P. R. to deliver goods, bought at Victoria in September, at Greenwood City. In the face of such delay trade is fast being diverted to the south, and the business, which legitimately belongs to the coast is finding its way to Spokane and points to the south. Our other two members, while professing to see the need of this road, spoke of other roads of equal interest to Victoria. Now, sir, I deny that statement. There is no projected road in British Columbia to-day that will revive trade in our midst as a direct road to the Kootenay, pushed through at once, would do. The trade in this district is an established fact, waiting for us to grasp, while the other roads referred to might or might not help out the city of Victoria. The benefit of the Kootenay road to Victoria is acknowledged and would be immediate.

YOUR
BABY'S SKIN
NEEDS
"BABY'S
OWN
SOAP"
NONE BETTER
FOR
DELICATE SKINS
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
Montreal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleaure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

Advance in surgery seems to more than keep stride with the times. Pretty Carrie Bacon, aged 9, has just been discharged from a New York hospital after a trying ordeal. Early in December she met with an accident which split her lip, tore her ear, knocked her entire upper jaw back to the palate and scattered nine teeth. Three surgeons and a dentist sewed and mended, half-soled and upholstered her mouth, replanting her teeth and finally discharged the girl without a scar, just as good as new.

BOECKH'S BRUSHES and BROOMS.
When ordering your supplies specify Boeckh's make and see that all goods bear our brand and trade mark.
Always reliable and as represented
For sale by all leading trade. . . .
CHAS. BOECKH & SON
Manufacturers,
Toronto, Ont. . . . .

A Good Thing . . . Bears Repetition.

The fact that we are still in the Merchant Tailoring business, and continue to uphold the reputation established by a long business career, is a good thing.

SEE . .

Our Direct Importations of Fall Woolens

Should be inspected by you before you order that Suit or Overcoat. Prices Satisfactory. . . . . .

A. GREGG & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS, YATES STREET

Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next sitting, for the passage of an act to incorporate a Company to be called "The Fraser Valley and Kootenay Railway Company," to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from some point on Burrard Inlet or English Bay, to New Westminster; thence eastward through the valley of the Fraser River and the southern part of British Columbia, by the most direct and feasible route, to the Town of Rossland, with power to amalgamate with, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company, or any railway, or portion of a railway, either as a branch of or part of such main line; to build a branch line or lines from the City of New Westminster to some point on the coast line between the International Boundary Line and Point Garry, and such other branch lines as may be deemed advisable; to construct and maintain steamers, ferries, wharves and docks; to make traffic and operating arrangements with other railway lines, and to construct, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines for other than railway purposes.

A. L. BELYEA,
de16 Solicitor for the Applicants.

Indian Relief Fund.

In response to the following telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:

OTTAWA, 22nd JAN. 1897.

To His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of B.C., Victoria, B.C.:

"After consultation with Dominion Ministry I have undertaken to receive and to transmit contributions from all parts of the Dominion in aid of the distress in India, and I trust I may have Your Honor's support and co-operation in this national expression of sympathy."

(Sd.) ABERDEEN,
Governor-General.

Subscription lists are opened at the following places:

City Hall, the Public Schools, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Colonist Office, Times Office, Province Office and the Board of Trade Building.

It is to be hoped that the people of this city will respond liberally to the appeal for assistance on behalf of millions of our fellow subjects in India who are now suffering from famine and pestilence. The smallest contribution will be thankfully received, and the total amount realized will, I feel confident, show that Victoria is equally ready with her sister cities in the East to contribute her share to the Canadian fund for the relief of suffering humanity.

CHARLES E. REDFERN,
ja28 Mayor.

TENDERS.

Tenders for "Printing" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to Monday, the 1st February, at 4 o'clock p.m., for printing and binding 250 copies of the Annual report for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, for the year 1896.

The price to be at so much per page.

Reports and samples of work may be seen in the City Clerk's office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 28, 1897. jl28d

The Poodle Dog

Is fast regaining its old-time popularity under the superintendence of Mrs. H. C. Beebe, late of the Victoria Gardens. Commercial lunch served every day in the very best style from 11 to 2. No. Dinners unequalled in the city—with or without wine. Also 50 cool furnished rooms with or without board. 29-1m

MINES

MINING SHARES FOR SALE

Special Quotations.

1,000 Bondholder	15
5,000 Quadra	10
5,000 Pick-up	01½
925 Josie	03
5,000 Monte Cristo	15
5,000 Deer Park (300 at 22)	23
1,000 Alberni Con	17½
7,000 O. K. in 500 parcels	28
200 Mugwump	12
1,000 Mayflower	14
1,000 I. X. L.	14
1,000 Ivanhoe	13
500 Ibex	06
500 Silver Bell	06½
1,000 Orphan Boy	12
5,000 Norway	12
10,000 Look Out Mountain	10
10,000 Wolverine	08
10,000 Elsie	08
Washington (Slocan)	24
Ottawa and Ivanhoe	12½

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mining Brokers, 76 Douglas Street.

MINES.

Invest on the Ground Floor.

Syndicates for the development of promising properties now being formed.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, 28 Broad Street
Information Cheerfully Given.

W. J. R. Cowell,
(B.A., F.G.S.)
Mining Engineer and Assayer,
28 Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE.

The First Annual Meeting of the Almota Gold Mining Company for general business will be held on Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1897, at 4 p.m., at 6, Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

By order of President.
G. T. WARREN,
ja28.7t Secretary.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF
New Finds,
Developments,
Shipments of Ore
Developments,
WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF
Stock and
Share Prices
READ....
The Miner.
PUBLISHED AT NELSON
The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of
MR. GEO. SHEDDEN,
Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island.

NOTICE.

Yates Street between Douglas and Wharf is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

HUMPHREY'S

Homoeopathic Medicines

May be obtained at

BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government near Yates St.

He dispenses prescriptions.
Telephone 423.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Lunch 25c. at the Oriental. •

—Just received. Fresh Oolachans. Viao & Brooks, 66 Yates St. •

—Crotones, Denims, Muslins, Serges, Fringes, etc., at Weilers Bros. •

—Finnan Haddies and Glasgow Beef Ham at R. H. Jamieson's, 33 Fort St.•

—New Goods just received and cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. •

—The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday had the following Victoria passengers: J. L. Bane, F. Sotto, Mrs. L. Lange, E. B. Ladner, Miss Inez Hastings, J. W. Haskins and wife.

—Messrs. Archer Martin and W. H. Langley, two well known barristers and solicitors, have entered into a partnership under the firm name of Martin & Langley. Their offices will be 43 Government street.

—A large number of the delegates to the Fruit Growers' Association and others interested in fruit growing went out to Cedar Hill this afternoon to witness the spraying contest in Mr. Munro Miller's orchard.

—At a private meeting of the city council held yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed authorizing the payment to Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey, 75 per cent of the amount which the contractors and the corporation have settled upon and agreed that the contractors were entitled to for "extras"—namely, $6,399.48.

—Last evening's Burns Concert by the First Presbyterian church choir was of that standard of excellence which characterized similar concerts given by the same choir in past years. Mr. J. G. Brown, the conductor, succeded in getting the very best results from the 40 ladies and gentlemen who took part last evening. All the vocal and violin solos were well rendered. Mrs. Hall acted as accompanist.

—At the next meeting of the city council, Ald. Kinsman will ask for permission to introduce new regulations for the working of the street railway in the city of Victoria. Ald. Hall will also move that the chief of police be instructed to issue orders to the police force to take note of all dangerous defects in the roadways and sidewalks, and to at once forward notice of the same to the city engineer.

—Magistrate Macrae this morning mulcted Mr. H. C. Macaulay in a fine of $5 and $4.50 costs for assaulting a Chinaman. Billy Williams was given an additional six months for stealing Mr. Finnerty's watch, and Samuel Sherbourne and James Clegg, who set a dog on a Chinaman, were ordered to each pay $2 cost and contribute $2.50 each towards getting the Chinaman a new pair of trousers, the dog having carried away a considerable portion of the pair he was wearing.

—Victorians will be treated next week to a very instructive series of lectures and at the same time they will be able to help a cause very near to the interests of their children, the formation of good school libraries in connection with the public schools. Dr Gregory De Kannet, the celebrated Russian explorer, who is visiting British Columbia in the interests of the press of his own country, has consented to give three lectures in the A. O. U. W. hall for the benefit of the schools on Friday night, Saturday night and Saturday afternoon.

—J. M. McKinnon and W. R. Robertson, of Vancouver, are in the city making final arrangements for the formation of a syndicate to take over the British Columbia group of mineral claims, located near the Golden Cache in Lillooet. The claims are, Golden Cup, Homestead, Homestake and British Columbia, and are at present owned by J. M. McKinnon, G. W. DeBeck, W. R. Robertson and Robert Hamilton of Vancouver, and William Munsie, of Victoria. The syndicate will be organized with a capital of $500,000.

—At the sitting of the Behring Sea Commission this morning, Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, senior counsel for the United States, announced that the American counsel had decided not to assume the responsibility of asking the court to sit in San Francisco. The American defence will conclude this morning, and it is probable that the work of the commission will terminate with this afternoon's session, if not a short session on Monday will wind up the proceedings. The judges and others from the East connected with the commission will leave for their homes early next week.

—Choice Ontario Buckwheat at Hardress Clarke's •

—What organization has any greater opportunities for increasing membership, necessary to maintain low cost of protection, than the Macabees?' None.

—Choice Ontario Buckwheat at Hardress Clarke's •

—The most durable carpet you can buy is the Imperial Wilton. See Weiler Bros. stock. •

—The Riche velvet carpet is a beautiful fabric; strong, effective and elegant in design. Weiler Bros. •

—At the Y. M. C. A. this evenig illustrative body-building exercises will be among the special features.

—Because of the snow and slush all the out-door games for to-day were cancelled, with the one exception of golf, the enthusiasts spending the afternoon at the Oak Bay links.

—Ald. Partridge will move at the next meeting of the council that the owners of the Chinatown shack in which the fire occurred be instructed to remove the charred frame forthwith.

—The thanks of the teachers of South Park school are tendered to Dr. Newcombe for the gift to the school library of a volume of historic interest, "The Adventures of John Jewett of the ship Boston, during three years' captivity among the Nootka Sound Indians," by Robert Brown, Ph., D.M.A.

—Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, the pastor, will preach morning and evening at Calvary Baptist church to-morrow, his morning subject being "The Ordinance of Believers' Baptism," and the evening subject "The Power of Little Things." Rev. W. W. Baer, of Vancouver, will conduct both services at the Congregational church to-morrow.

The following is the programme for the Fifth Regiment band concert at the drill hall this evening: March, "Pride of the Navy," Major C. Hunt; overture "Orpheus," Offenbach; selection from "Little Christopher Columbus," Kerker; waltzes, "Venus Reigen," Gungl; selection from "Faust," Gounod; caprice, "Simplicity," Moses; song and dance, "The Coon Wedding," Finn; solo for cornet, "Baby," Kerker; medley selection, "A Night Off," Boetger.

—The Vancouver Island Building Society held its thirteenth annual general meeting last evening. The secretary's financial statement showed the affairs of the society to be in a sound financial condition having a balance sufficient to pay a dividend of $9 per share. The following were chosen directors: Messrs. J. M. Read, Fred Carne, jr., Henry Moss, G. A. Carleton, R. Erskine, C. Booth and R. Carter. Mr. B. Williams was re-elected secretary (by acclamation), Mr. A. H. Maynard being again chosen treasurer (also by acclamation), and Messrs. Ross Munro and B. Boggs, auditors. At a subsequent meeting J. M. Read was re-elected president for the thirteenth time; Mr. G. A. Carleton vice-president; Mr. C. D. Mason, solicitor, and Mr. John Teague sr., valuator. The 93rd and 94th drawings for appropriations resulted in giving $1,000 to Mr. Harry Maynard, holder of 7313, and an additional $1,000 to Mr. A. A. Aaronson, holder of 553.

—At the Reformed Episcopal church to-morrow, Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning, his subject being, "The Origin of Satan;" and in the evening Rev. Dr. Wilson will begin a series of discourses on the "Life of St. Peter." Rev. J. B. Haslam will conduct the services at St. Barnabas. Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., will deliver his second sermon on the "Prophet of Peace" at the Metropolitan church in the morning and will also conduct the evening services. Services in the Centennial church will be by the pastor, the morning subject being "Look and Live;" and the evening subject, "The young man's opportunities." The pastor, Rev. T. J. McCrossan, will conduct both services at the James Bay Methodist church, in the evening delivering his first sermon on "The Life and Times of Joseph." Rev. Dr. Wilson will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's Presbyterian church in the morning and Rev. Dr. Campbell in the evening. The Theosophical Society will hold a public meeting at 8:15 to-morrow evening in the Williams block.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company have decided to revise their schedule for the Victoria-San Francisco steamers in order that they may not leave San Francisco at the same time as their steamers running to Portland. The City of Puebla left San Francisco yesterday, as advertised, to be followed by the Walla Walla on February 4th, instead of on the 3rd; Umatilla on the 10th instead of the 8th, and City of Puebla on 15th, and thereafter a steamer every five days. This will make two gaps of six days each, but will enable the steamers Victoria and the Umatilla to leave three days after the Portland ships. The steamers will sail from Victoria for San Francisco as follows: Umatilla, Monday, February 1; Puebla, February 6; Walla Walla, February 12 Umatilla; February 18 and then every six days thereafter.

Among the notices to mariners which the branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend will furnish free of charge are descriptions of the position of Carmanah Point lighthouse, the reef of Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island south coast and the foul ground inside Seabird Islet.

New York, Jan. 30.—The steamer Cevic from Liverpool, five days overdue is now outside Sandy Hook.

Yokohama, Jan. 29.—The C. P. R. steamship Empress of China left here to-day for Vancouver.

—First class shave, 10c. 101 Douglas street. •

Just What the Doctor Ordered . .

Nothing more, nothing less, and that of the best quality. That's what we put in prescriptions. . . . .

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas St.
Night Clerk in attendance.

A PERFECT PALACE

Victoria's Latest Acquisition—Lawrence's Confection Mart and Cafe.

An Establishment Unrivalled on the Whole of the Pacific Coast.

Whether or not it has been true, as visitors often declared, that Victoria was "behind the times" in the matter of restaurants and eating houses, certain it is that on and after Saturday next Victorians may proudly boast the possession of the finest confectionery mart and cafe on the entire Pacific coast, for on that day will swing open to the public the doors of the magnificent establishment at 75 and 77 Government street, under the proprietorship of J. A. Lawrence, who for a number of years conducted the Chicago Candy Factory in this city.

That Mr. Lawrence has great faith in the future of Victoria is exemplified by a glance at his newly-fitted establishment now nearly ready for the reception of patrons. Everything is gotten up literally "regardless of expense," a statement borne out by the fact that over $20,000 has been expended in the work of refitting and decorating.

Entering for the first time the palatial quarters one is struck with the lavishness that has been displayed in the matter of heavy plate-mirror allotments among the rich solid oak fittings, exquisitely fashioned, which run the length and breadth of the entire ground apartment. On the right of the main entrance will be stationed a large, handsome and modern soda fountain, where will be dispensed all the large range of cooling drinks; opposite is the cashier's desk, a nobby affair, rich in carvings and with all latest appliances for expeditiously attending to throngs of customers. On either side for a distance of perhaps 25 feet, stretch solid oak cases in which will be stored the tempting delicacies for which the establishment is expected to speedily become famous—candies, in all their varied toothsomeness, and pies and cakes, tarts and the other creations of the pastry-makers' art.

Midway between the department just described and the cafe, is a handsome stall surmounted by a beautiful canopy, the whole a glitter with the numberless mirrors cunningly set in the carvings of the solid oak fabric. Here will be placed, besides a second soda fountain, a number of elaborate urns, from which will be dispensed fragrant mocha, cocoa and tea. From the canopy above a band of musicians will supply sweet music from stringed instruments at all hours during the day and evening.

Behind the orchestra is situated the cafe, with all its cosy fittings, resplendent with the flash and mirror and burnished silver services at each table—which tables, by the way, are of a curious fashion, being all of a different shape and hung with costly damask coverings. Solid marble tables are also placed at convenient points. The silverware and cutlery in service at the cafe is of a character that might do credit to Delmonico's, as it is of the newest make and best quality.

To the right of the cafe is a large, airy kitchen and packing room for wholesale trade. Then at the rear comes bake ovens, generators for soda water, etc.

Upstairs the entire flat is utilised as a candy manufactory, where will be prepared the choicest creations of the confectioner's art. Here a host of daintily attired girls are at work preparing the toothsome caramel, the succulent gumdrop, the tempting chocolate, and what not. The hard candy work will be done in an annex.

Besides the quarters on Government street, Mr. Lawrence has acquired also the branch store on lower Government street, near the postoffice, which will also be continued under his management. It is expected, as has already been mentioned, that the establishment will be ready for the reception of patrons on Saturday next, a week from to day. Mr. Lawrence intends placing a staff of salesmen at once on the road in British Columbia territory, and also intends to bid for trade in the State of Washington. Having had 25 years' experience in some of the best confectionery establishments in America, having in recent years acquired a fund of valuable [illegible] information to his store by foreign travel, having an institution unexcelled on the coast in luxuriousness of fittings and modernity of appliances, Mr. Lawrence may well be proud of his latest business venture, and may justly anticipate reaping a very large measure of success.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croups, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's cough remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros, wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

—Hammocks made up for use in verandas, drawing rooms, etc., by Weiler Bros. •

PERSONAL.

E. A. Wadhams, Blaine, is at the Driard.

Alex. Urquhart, Comox, is at the Oriental.

R. Jamieson returned from Vancouver last night.

James Dunsmuir returned from Alberni yesterday.

Rev. Ralph W. Trotter returned last night from the Mainland.

Alex. Begg and R. Collister returned from the Mainland last night.

J. Kinkup, recorder and chief of police at Rossland, is at the Oriental.

W. A. Ward was a passenger on the Islander from Vancouver last evening.

Allan Cameron, district agent for the C.P.R., arrived last night from the Mainland.

Sergeant Hawton returned last evening from New Westminster, to which place he took an insane man to the asylum.

John Cobeldick, the well-known mining engineer who is interested in coast mines, is again at the Driard.

James McGregor, M.P.P., and C. N. Westwood, Nanaimo, arrived by the noon train to-day and are registered at the Driard.

Dr. Ernest Hall is improving, and expects to be out on Monday to resume his practice, which at present is being looked after by Dr. Carter.

J. M. McKinnon, W. R. Robertson, John J. Banfield, Charles Wilson, Gordon T. Legg and E. O. Murphy, are a party of Vancouverites registered at the Driard.

—To-morrow evening the steamer Tees will leave for Quatsino and other West Coast points. Among the passengers will be two or three sealing captains, who will endeavor to arrange reasonable terms with the Indians for the season's sealing. Other passengers will be Messrs. J. Piercy, and H. L. Salmon, who are going down to look after their mining interests in Alberni, and J. Clayton and P. B. Eatson.

Insurance That Insures

During 1896 the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York paid claims in Victoria amounting to over

$40,000.

ARE YOU INSURED?

HEISTERMAN & CO.,

75 Government Street.

NEW

Drapery Goods.

Florentine Silks

—FOR—

Drapes, Cushions and Screens.

TINSEL ARABIC CLOTH

—FOR—

Curtains, Ingle Nooks, etc.

Fine French Brocades

In the following colors:

Mode and Blue,	Citron,
Reseda and Pink,	Rose,
Green and Ivory,	Reseda,
Terra and Green,	Gold.

All kinds of Drapery Work executed by experienced workmen.

WEILER BROS.

51 to 55 FORT STREET.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The Sealing Schooners Viva and Beatrice will be offered for sale at Public Auction by the undersigned at his office, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Tuesday the Second of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Schooner Viva is 92 tons, coppered, and will be sold with her boats and sails.

The Schooner Beatrice is 49 tons, and will be sold with her boats and sails.

J. E. McMILLAN,
Marshal Exchequer Court.
Admiralty District, B.C.

Dated at Victoria, this 29th day of January, 1897.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

FULL LINES OF....

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING . . . . . .

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Rooms Hall, Broad street, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1897, at 8 p.m. for the following business:

To receive the directors' and auditors' report; also the secretary's report and balance sheet; and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, election of officers and board of assessment, and the 8th drawing for an appropriation.

By order,
A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

Jan

TRIUMPH WAIST STEELS.

Stock up with this line—it's the latest and contains all the best improvements—cloth covered tip, waterproof, sew through centre, etc. Ask for TRIUMPH WAIST STEELS. For sale everywhere.

FOR SALE BY

JAS. JOHNSTON & CO., Montreal.

A. McNAUGHTON, Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Perfect Satisfaction

We want to say to every man who is not perfectly satisfied with his Furnishing Store that we would like to try satisfying him. Our styles are the latest, our stock is large and we charge just enough to insure good quality.

4 Ply all Linen Collars	15 cents
4 Ply all Linen Cuffs	20 "
Good Laundried White Shirts	65 "

CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Special Clearance Sale

OF FELT SLIPPERS.

Misses Lace Boots (Warm Lined) Only $1.25.

J. FULLERTON, 103 Government Street.

Bay of Fundy...

Salt Herring,	Canned Scallops,
Smoked Herring,	Canned Spiced Sardines,
Digby Chickens	Canned Lobsters,
Codfish—2-lb. blocks,	Canned Haddies.

HARDRESS CLARK,

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

THE STERLING. THE STERLING.

Downfall of the Beautiful

Talk about downfalls, but our downfall of prices has astonished the whole city. . . .

SPECIAL SALE—We are going to give the people a snap on the celebrated DR. WARNER'S CORSETS. They are one of the best lines on the market. Come and see them.

DRESS GOODS—We have surprised the people with our fine dress goods at such wonderfully cheap rates; we have splendid bargains yet; good lines from 10c. to $1.50 yard.

BLANKETS You must have in the cold weather; we have them from $1.00 pair, snug and warm.

Talk about buying goods at 5c. YARD; we have WHITE MUSLIN (going like wildfire), FLANNELETTE, WHITE and GREY COTTON, EMBROIDERY, ETC., ETC.

We are having a Slaughter Sale. Come before it is too late. Ask your neighbor if we are not giving good satisfaction.

The Sterling, 88 Yates St., E. W. Pratt, Mgr.

What's so Refreshing...

As a cup of very nice Tea ?

For pungency and aroma our

Ram Lal's

IS UNEQUALLED

Smaller quantities can be used than of other teas with better results. . . . .

SOLE AGENTS

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

THE LEADING GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at ($2) per acre. Title, Crown Grants.

The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON,
Balmoral Hotel.

da14

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, for a transfer to Mrs. R. C. Davies of the license now held by me to sell wines and beers by retail upon the premises known as the Pontic Dog House, Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Victoria, B.C., January 15, 1897.

ja23 MARY ANN CROFT.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A FIT OF THE BLUES.

BY THE DUCHESS.

"Yes, indeed; and that he loves me. Why not?"

"Why not, indeed?" says Tom, with a terrible laugh. "Love away, by all means; but as sure as you are there, I'll have his life!"

"What! the life of a poor little child of five years old—poor little Barny! Oh, Tom, I did not think you were so bloodthirsty!" And Miss Browne junior as though quite overcome, lets her face fall gracefully into her pocket-handkerchief.

"Barny Kelly! Why I thought you were talking of Mr. Giles!" says Tom, taken aback. Then he perceives that she is giving way to emotion, because her shoulders are heaving ominously, and she resolutely refuses to let her face be seen.

"I'm awfully sorry if I have said anything to offend you," he says, with deepest contrition, seizing her unoccupied hand. "I wouldn't you know, for the world. Dorothy, Dorothy darling, speak to me! Let me look at you!"

"Well, for one moment only," says Miss Browne, in a stifled tone; and, as he slowly withdraw the handekrchief, she lets him see a charming face bright with laughter.

"Let us be friends," she says, gayly. "You know, Tom, you are delightful, but very absurd. Say you are sorry for the suspicions that made you accuse me of—of—you know—with Mr. Giles."

"Flirting with him?" says Tom, who scorns subterfuge. "I may be sorry for my suspicions, because they hurt me inexpressibly; but I cannot think they are unjust. You certainly are far nicer to him than you need be, and I think it very disgraceful of you."

Miss Browne knows better than to take any notice of such a speech as this, when peace is half arranged.

"Dear old bear!" she says, with a delicious little smile, and the tenderest pat of her cool fingers upon his flushed cheek. Having administered this medicine, she proceeds to perfect her cure. She slids her hand, in the simplest, most confidential manner in the world, through his arm, and draws herself close up to him. What man worth calling a man could resist all this? "Do you know, Tom," she says, gently, "I quite like being scolded by you? It does me more good than anything. Come now, and let us have a nice long chat, just like one of those we used to have before that horrid old bore, Mr. Giles, came to stay with auntie."

In this speech she ignores, with a beautiful entirety, the fact of her having rather run up the "horrid old bore" only a few sheet moments ago. Tom is not proof against so much and so sweet a willness; yet he makes seven now a desperate effort to maintain his position.

"I haven't any time for a chat," he says, glancing at his watch. "It is seven all out. I must get back to my dinner."

"Why not dine here? I am sure auntie would—"

"Are you?" interrupts he. "I'm not. No, thanks; I won't stay to-day. Cold shoulder makes a poor repast"

"She wouldn't make you unwelcome, you meant that.

"No; but she would talk at me all through dinner; and, besides, too much of Mr. Giles would make me a hardened criminal. I should find myself at Kilmainham in no time"

"Still, there would be me," says she, with a touch of coquettish reproach.

"There would," says Tom, thoughtfully; "there is always you. But for that, I should have gratified my taste for traveling long ago. And yet do you care whether I go or stay? Look here Dorothy, I will make you a proposition. Come with me to-morrow at three o'clock."

"Are you!" says Dorothy, innocently. "That is very good of you."

"It is about something particular—very particular; something that must be settled at once and forever," says the young man, earnestly. "I can bear the suspense no longer. Remember—at three o'clock. If I fail to see you then, I shall know you have avoided me on purpose."

"But why, Tom?" asks she, casting a sly glance at him from under her long curling lashes. "What is this mighty thing you are coming to say to me? Tell me."

"To-morrow you shall know. It is about—that is—" stammers Tom; "that is to say, I mean to—to—"

"Propose to me!" says she; after which graceless speech she drops her fan, and pushes away from him into the house laughing all the way.

Tom—smiling, too, in a grave fashion—saunters off to the stables to find his horse.

As he disappears round the corner, a large fat shiny face protrudes itself carefully from behind the clump of laurestinas near which Tom and Dorothy had been standing.

"So," says Mr. Giles, thoughtfully following his face into the open walk, "it was well I stole back—that is, returned. To-morrow, at three, the road Tom has arranged to meet my bewteous Dorothy, for the felonious purpose of entrapping her into an engagement, and inducing the silly maiden to enter with him into the bonds of matrimony. Ha hum! ho!"

Mr. Giles, as though lost in some secret communing, strokes his flabby chin with a large and careful hand, and turns his eyes upon the ground. This is against his principles, as he usually turns them up to the skies in a rather embarrassing way that makes the beholder wonder if they will ever revert to earth again or go straight heavenward, leaving only those sickly yellow-white balls in their place. Just now, however, there is no beholder, so there is no theatrical effect. Mr. Giles stares earthward. The ignoble mole on his nose seems to grow bigger and more oppressive as the moments fly, and his imaginings come to a head.

At last he lifts his gaze. There is the light of a noble purpose in his watery eye.

"It is plainly my duty," he says, in a gentle soliloquy, "to baik the intention of this godless young man. It is—it must be—part of my mission to separate that gulleless maiden from the clutches of the unbeliever. Clearly it has been appointed that I should use any ingenuity I may possess in this vile and weakly body" (oh, the pounds of flesh upon it, and the tons it weighs!) "to circumvent the plot so carefully laid for to-morrow. 'At three o'clock,' said he. 'Blatant ass' Ha! 'Drunk as a fiddler.' Ho! 'Old reprobate.' Hum! hum! And so he will 'have my life,' will he? Or shall I have his Dorothy? — which? Sweet Miss Dorothy, I will save you from affiancing yourself to one so utterly beneath you. I will even permit you to ally yourself with another who, though doubtless above you in many respects, is yet sufficiently humble-minded to be willing to share with you your ample fortune."

He bows his meek head upon his spreading breast, and moves cautiously away, lost in exalted thought.

Already the desired morrow has arrived, calling itself by its new name—to-day. It is a charming morning all blue and gold and merry with the music of many birds.

"Ah! a day in which to uplift ourselves and rejoice with a righteous joy!" says Mr. Giles at breakfast beaming upon Miss Browne and Dorothy. "May I be permitted to inquire, Miss Dorothy, as to what you are going to do with yourself to-day?"

"Eh!" says Dorothy, somewhat puzzled by the extreme suavity of his tone. "Why, nothing, I should say."

"Ha! Good!—very good!" says Mr. Giles, rubbing his hands with quite a saintly glee, and smiling at her blandly over a plate piled high with buttered toast. "I shall, then, with a clearer conscience be able to trespass on your time. My busy life, spent in forwarding the cause" and shedding the true light and blue ribbons on all around, knows but few idle days. This is one of them. I would, therefore, gladly employ it in gazing upon the beauties of Nature, in pondering upon the manifold charms of this gracious earth of ours. In short, I would ask you, my dear Miss Dorothy, to take me to that island you spoke of yesterday, from which one may behold so grand a view of the surrounding neighborhood."

"Dinish Island?" says Dorothy, somewhat aghast. The island in question is one of the chief objects of interest in that part of Ireland where she lives, but it is a long way from The Towers, the residence of Miss Jemima Browne. It is a troublesome island, too—only to be got at with the aid of a ferryman, who is anything but constant in his attentions at the point of embarkation. "It is so far away,' says Dorothy, "and the day is so warm, and—"

"Oh, not too warm," says Mr. Giles. "What season can compare with the joyous summer?"

"'Summer has come again,
Tra la la, tra la la!'"

It would be impossible to describe the amount of godly urbanity Mr. Giles throws into the exceeding ill-tuned voice which he employs to chant this gay refrain. "We should, my dear young lady, revel in the glad sunshine, fit emblem of a perfect nature, all warmth and tenderness."

He looks consciously down upon the remains of the buttered toast, as though modestly aware that such a nature as he has described is all his own.

"Dear Miss Browne," he says to the maiden aunt, "add your persuasions to mine, and induce your niece to accede to my request."

"It is the very day for a trip of the kind," says Miss Jemima, eagerly. "Do my dearest Dorothy take Mr. Giles to Dinish. It will occupy an entire morning and afternoon going there and coming. Oh, do take him, my dear Dorothy!"

There is agonized entreaty in Miss Jemima's voice and eyes as she gazes imploringly at her niece. What on earth shall she do if anything interferes with this blessed chance that has cropped up of disposing for a whole morning of this good, good man? Dorothy, receiving the agonized glance in full, takes pity on her. She agrees instantly to Mr. Giles' proposition.

"But we must start immediately," she says, "as I must be home again by three sharp. I—I have a pressing engagement."

"Certainly certainly!" says Mr. Giles, blandly.

Half an hour later, as they are passing through the pantry on their way to the door, they start for the ferry in half an hour or so, leaving Miss Jemima upon the stone steps, bowing and scraping an adieu to them, with the light of a glad content upon her face.

"It is quite ten to one, you know, if we find Micky Maguire, the ferryman, at his post," says Dorothy, as they draw near the end of their destination. "He is very seldom at his post. Ah, I have maligned him! There he is, by the greatest good luck."

"Such good luck," says Mr. Giles

Micky, who is a tall Celtic lad of about seventeen, with a twinkling eye, seeing them approach, looks not only willing to ferry them anywhere, but quite as if he had been expecting them long years ago.

Stepping out of the phaeton, Dorothy and Mr. Giles walk slowly toward the boat, whilst George, the groom, whipping up his ponies, starts for home again.

"Do you know" says Dorothy in a pained tone to Mr. Giles, "once or twice during our drive here I fancied I noticed the smell of brandy! Did you? I do hope George is not growing unsteady."

"Dear me! I hope not. I hope not indeed!" says Mr. Giles with much concern. "I must speak to him. I shall bring the artillery of my eloquence to bear upon him. I have seldom" with charming diffidence "known it to fail. But there is something disheartening about George's nose! Have you noticed his nose? Red—terribly red!"

They step into the boat. Half-way across from the mainland to the island Dorothy's face grows distressed again.

"There" she says leaning toward Mr. Giles," I noticed it again! didn't you? The smell of that horrid brandy I mean. Oh I hope it isn't Micky Maguire!"

"I hope not indeed," says Mr. Giles with a severe glance at the unconscious Micky; "but I have my doubts—strong doubts. Oh how thankful I should be that Providence directed my steps to this brandy-ridden spot!"

They have reached the island now, and are stepping ashore; Mr. Giles, with heavy gallantry, assists her to terra firma with so mistaken an ardor as almost brings her into his arms.

Righting herself with a sudden vehemence, she steps back from him on the graveled shore, and frowns slightly.

"Again I am distressed by that abominable thing!" she says. "Surely there is brandy somewhere!"

"Do you know," says Mr. Giles, with the hesitating air of one just awakening to a curious fact, "I begin to think I must be the delinquent. I have a dry throat, a very dry throat—a sad affliction, dear Miss Dorothy—and, oddly enough, the lozenges I use for the relief of it smell like brandy, though I need hardly say to you that they have nothing in common with that most pernicious liquor."

"Ah," says Dorothy; "what curious lozenges!"

"Very, very curious," says Mr. Giles.

Dorothy's gaze, a little puzzled, wanders over the water, and marks the ferryman rowing away from them to the shore that is quite half a mile off.

"You told him what hour he is to return for us, says she, carelessly

"Yes; oh, yes, says Mr Giles.

It is a really charming little island, and for some time Dorothy occupies herself in showing its beauties to Mr. Giles. But he has grown singularly dull and distrait. He seems totally unimpressed by the charms of his surroundings, and presently Dorothy finds, to her infinite disgust, that he has even ceased to pretend admiration for aught but her, and is busily employed in demanding her hand in marriage.

To refuse a man is a simple matter enough; but things grow difficult when the man refuses to accept his "No" with a proud submission. Mr. Giles declines to receive it at any price.

"You will think it over, dear girl," he says, confidently, with a fat squeeze of her hand. "Oh, yes; believe me, you will think it over.

"I shan't," says Dorothy.

But he consigns this determined remark to the winds with a wave of his obese fingers.

"You will," he says, "and I shan't think the worse of you later on for this maidenly shrinking; comfort yourself with this assurance. An inward conviction tells me that Nature has framed us for each other. So thinks your good aunt—our good aunt, I might say now," with a deep chuckle.

"You may say what you like now, or then or any other time," says Dorothy indignantly "it will make no difference whatever to anybody concerned." Here she glances at her watch, and finds it is long after two o'clock. Good gracious! why doesn't Micky come? She fixes her gaze earnestly upon the far-off shore, and after a bit makes out the boat but alas! no Micky. Oh miserable boy! Oh perfidious ferryman!

Turning her back resolutely upon the good Mr. Giles she seats herself upon the grassy sward and taking her knees into her embrace gives herself up to a secret reviling of Fate. But Fate is impervious to her reproaches; it takes no heed. Slowly with leaden heels the minutes go by until three o'clock is reached and then it is astonishing with what rapidity they fly. Dorothy's discomforture is indescribable when she discovers that five o'clock, has been reached and still no tidings of Micky. Her heart dies within her. Oh what will Tom not think? Of course he had arrived at The Towers at three o'clock the hour he had appointed to meet her to—to—to tell her that he loved her; and what will be the result when he finds her absent—wilfully absent as he will certainly think? He will imagine her as happy and enjoying herself with this most hateful man beside her, who, regardless of her misery is keeping up a continual chatter on matters absolutely repugnant to her! Oh the horror of being chained against her will to this small island! Is there no chance of escape? And yet how different would be her imprisonment if only Tom had been the one ordained to share it with her!

All at once it dawns upon her that no place would be altogether bad with Tom by her side. She goes still further and declares to herself that there are few people preferable to Tom. Another half-hour of vain waiting and she willingly—nay tearfully—admits that there is nobody in all this wide world who could dare to place himself in a category with Tom.

And possibly all this time while her heart is full of his image he is believing her false! It is terrible! She feels that a very little more waiting, will reduce her to the edge of weeping. She stirs impatiently.

"I think" says Mr. Giles blandly—"that is, it has just occurred to me my dearest girl that you appear a little uneasy. About that 'pressing engagement.'"

Dear, dear! how remiss of me to forget it! I hope 16 will make no difference. This boy's non-appearance is most remarkable. Shall I haste to the other point of observation and see if there be any signs of him" He rises to his feet with much alacrity as he says this.

"Yes go; go to—go anywhere you like and stay there," says Dorothy who is now in a frame of mind not to be described.

"I fly to obey your commands," says Mr. Giles, with affectionate ardor and a beaming smile. "But I shan't be long. Don't—don't, my dearest girl, let anxiety for my safety prey upon you in my absence."

(To be continued.)

A Forty Year Old Grievance Removed

In Bath, Ont., Carter's Kidney-Liver Pills are a standard remedy. Joseph Gardner, of this town, suffered for 40 years with indigestion and its ever present accompaniments—constipation and headache. K. & L. Pills are the only remedy that gave him relief. 25c. a box, of all druggists. One pill a dose.

JUDGE TURNER ELECTED.

He Secures the United States Senatorship From Washington.

Olympia, Wn., Jan. 30—Judge George F. Turner, of Spokane, wes yesterday elected United States senator for Wasington in succession to Watson C. Squire, receiving 68 of the 111 votes cast. A slip of the tongue gave the senatorship to Turner and deprived Winsor of it. On Thursday the Turner men became greatly agitated over the rumor that the Republicans would vote for Winsor. The scheme was given away during the balloting by Senator Wilson voting for Winsor on the third ballot. Hastily correcting himself, he asked to change his vote, saying he "thought it was the fourth ballot." After the result was announced a motion to adjourn was carried by a margin. Had the Winsor leaders been equal to the parliamentary emergency this could have been prevented and another ballot ordered, when, it is alleged, enough Denny votes could have been added to the forty-four Winsor votes to elect him. A break on the fourth ballot was a certainty, and it would have resulted in the election of Winsor. After adjournment the Turner men secured a Fusionist caucus and Turner being endorsed his election was ensured yesterday. Judge Turner is one of the owners of the famous Le Roi mine at Rossland.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for weak, sleepless, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA

CURED BY DR. CHASE.

FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS W.W.HODGES SUFFERED —DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS EFFECTED AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE.

Messrs. EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DEAR SIRS,—I take the liberty of writing to you regarding my experience with DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS, and the wonderful cure of dyspepsia of 18 years' standing effected by them with three boxes. I am as well as I ever was, and am a man of 64 years of age. I have recommended DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS to a great number of people and they all say they are worth their weight in gold. If you desire any further statement or certificate of my case, I will be pleased to furnish one.

Yours truly,
W. W. HODGES,
Holland Landing, Ont.

TRANSPORTATION

NOTICE.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

On Friday morning next, Jan. 29th, the regular train service will be resumed.

H. K. PRIOR,
ja27 G. F. & P. A.

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 7.30 a.m., except Sunday.
Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5.30 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at 9.30 p.m. Daily except Saturdays.

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
75 Government Street

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

8 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

The Library Car Route

America's Scenic Railway.

MEALS DINING CAR A-LA CARTE.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

ROCK BALLAST.

SHORTEST LINE

To Kootenai Mining District, St. Paul, Chicago and the East.

Overland leaves Seattle 8:30 p.m.; Arrives Seattle 8:30 a.m.
Coast line leaves Seattle 9:15 a.m.; arives 5:20 p.m.
For further information call on or address
R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, Agt.
G.W.P.A., Seattle 75 Government st.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:30 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....7:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Monday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

KAMLOOPS ROUTE

Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING,
General Agent. Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TO..
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston, and all points East and South

..RUNS..
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

THE MINERS' POPULAR ROUTE ..TO.. ROSSLAND ..AND ALL.. KOOTENAY POINTS.

TIME SCHEDULE—In effect November 29th, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE:

For Spokane, St. Paul and East..... 6:00 p.m.
For Portland..... 12:30 p.m.
*For Olympia..... 3:30 a.m.
*For Gray's H. and S. Bend..... 12:30 p.m.
For Tacoma..... 8:30 a.m.
For Tacoma..... 12:30 p.m.
For Tacoma..... 6:00 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE:

From Spokane, St. Paul and East..... 2:30 p.m.
From Portland..... 8:30 p.m.
*From Olympia..... 8:30 p.m.
*From Gray's H. and S. Bend..... 8:30 p.m.
From Tacoma..... 10:00 a.m.
From Tacoma..... 2:30 p.m.
From Tacoma..... 1:20 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday. All others daily.

This card subject to change without notice.

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company—an American line.

For full information, time cards, maps etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 255 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8 30 pm	Lv	pier	... *Victoria ...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	36	Pt. Townsend	73	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	80	... Seattle	26	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	Tacoma* ..	30	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. Victoria, B. C.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:20 a.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m., Chicago 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6 p.m.; St. Paul 6:57 p.m., Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. ARRIVE Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily, Famous Northwestern Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.
W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 255 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.
F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Yesler Avenue and Front Street, Seattle.

TRANSPORTATION.

When You Travel

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The Only Lines Running to

All Eastern Canadian and U.S. Points Without Change.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE

Special Round-the-World Excursion.

R.M.S. Aorangi will leave London March 17, 1897, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii and Victoria; tickets good 12 months.

For full particulars as to rates, time, etc. apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points

FROM HALIFAX, N.S.

Allan Line, Laurentian.....Feb. 13
Allan Line, Mongolian.....Feb. 27
Dominion Line, Scotsman.....Feb. 20
Dominion Line, Labrador.....Mar. 6

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Beaver Line, Lake Huron.....Feb. 17
Beaver Line, Lake Superior.....Feb. 24

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Aurania.....Feb. 13
Cunard Line, Etruria.....Feb. 20
American Line, St. Louis.....Feb.
American Line, Paris.....Feb.
White Star Line, Germanic.....Feb. 17
White Star Line, Adriatic.....Feb. 24
Red Star Line, Kensington.....Feb. 10
Red Star Line, Westernland.....Feb. 17
Anchor Line, Furnessia.....Feb. 13
Anchor Line, State of California.....Feb. 20
North German Lloyd, Havel.....Feb. 16
North German Lloyd, Stuttgart.....Feb. 13

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Cor. Fort and Govt. Sts., Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, November 2nd, 1896

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy only
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8:00	3:30
Ar. Nanaimo	11:35	6:30
Ar. Wellington	12:00	6:55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy only
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:20	3:30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:40	3:45
Ar. Victoria	12:20	7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R'Y. COMPANY.

Until further notice the

S.S. "CITY of NANAIMO"

will sail as follows:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 "
" Comox for Victoria.....Thursday, 8 "
" Victoria for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 "
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 "

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. MONOWAI sails via HONOLULU and AUCKLAND for SYDNEY, Thursday, February 4th, at 2 p.m.
S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, at 2 p.m.
Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPETOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street
Freight Office, 327 Market St. San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The elegant steamers Umatilla, City of Puebla and Walla Walla ply between Victoria, B.C., and SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, carrying Her Majesty's mails.

Leave Victoria, B.C., for San Francisco 8 p.m.	Due San Francisco a.m.
Jan. 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.	Jan. 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24.
Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 9 a.m.	Due at Victoria, B.C., a.m.
Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.	Jan. 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

The elegant steamer City of Topeka leaves Victoria for San Francisco Jan. 25, Feb. 25, Mar. 27. Due back at Victoria Feb. 8, 28, Mar. 30, Apr. 25.

The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers or sailing dates and hour of sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts. 61 & 63 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

..FOR..

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

CHITTAGONG, 2,200 tons, dead weight, due here Jan. 25.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine).

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, ..IMPORTERS OF.. Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

KRUGER UNRELIABLE

He Did not Keep His Promise to Introduce Reform in the Transvaal.

Parliamentary Committee to Enquire Into the Administration of South Africa.

London, Jan. 29.—Mr. James McLean, Conservative, representing the district of Cardiff, to-day withdrew his amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's motion of yesterday on the re-appointment of a parliamentary committee to enquire into the administration of South Africa and incidentally to the Transvaal raid.

Mr. Chamberlain made a statement in which he declared that the situation in South Africa had undoubtedly become more critical during the last few months. There had been, he explained, a recrudescence of unrest; the recent legislation of the Transvaal was partly contrary to the convention in London, and President Kruger had not kept his promise to give full and favorable consideration to the grievances of the population. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not blame President Kruger personally, he only wished the president's hands to be strengthened in his policy. The Chartered Company, he added, had no reason to fear an inquiry and he believed the company would be able to show a good case.

Mr. Chamberlain then remarked: "An inquiry into the origin of the raid would be a shame unless it carefully inquired into the Uitlander's grievances, and this open up pitfalls of difficulties. Nevertheless the government will press the reappointment of a committee with an increase of its numbers to seventeen in order to enable the Irish members to be represented."

Mr. Chamberlain's motion to re-appoint a parliamentary committee to examine into the administration of South Africa, was then adopted without division or amendment.

The Graphic says that it is rumored that Cecil Rhodes, who arrived in England a week ago, brought with him to London, documentary proof of the intrigues alleged to have taken place between President Kruger, of the Transvaal and the German government. It is claimed that the magnificent country house at Capetown, belonging to Colonel Rhodes, ruined by fire on December 15, was burned for the purpose of destroying these documents.

Can I Be Saved?

This is the Cry of Despair that Comes from Many a Heavy Heart.

Cheer Up, Sad Soul!

Paine's Celery Compound Will Take Away Thy Burden.

It Will Renew Thy Life.

Glad Testimony From a Saved Man.

Yes, weary sad sufferer, you are assured of new life and the buoyant health of youth if you follow the example of thousands who have used Paine's Celery Compound.

From this time cease thy cries of fear and despair, and make use of the marvellous medicine that under Providence has blessed and cheered the souls of so many afflicted people in Canada.

Paine's Celery Compound surely and quickly takes off the load of disease that presses so heavily on the broken down body, and gives to the victim a fresh and joyous existence. Will you have faith sufficient to make a trial of that marvellous cure that has so many bright victories to its credit?

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Port Perry, Ont., did not hesitate to use Paine's Celery Compound in his extreme hour of peril. He met with complete success, and success will be yours if you follow his example. Mr. Brown says:

"It affords me unbounded pleasure to bear testimony to the marvellous cure effected by the use of your Paine's Celery Compound. I was troubled with kidney complaint, or, as the doctor called it, an enlargement of the neck of the bladder. Be that as it may, I suffered the most intense pain from it. I applied to my physician for relief, but with little encouragement; he thought the only way for me to obtain relief was to submit to an operation. I went home very much discouraged, and was prevailed on by my wife to try Paine's Celery Compound. I did, but with little faith in it, purchase one bottle, but the results were [illegible] and I received immediate relief after taking it. The pain is all gone and my skin, instead of being dry and harsh as it used to be, is as soft as velvet; in fact I feel like a new man, and never felt better in my life than I do at present. Wishing you unbounded success, I hope this may meet the eye of some one similarly afflicted who is anxious for relief."

—"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N.Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

HEART FAILURE.

GREAT DANGER INVOLVED IN WEAK HEART ACTION.

The Trouble Can be Cured, and Mr. D.A. Bullock, of Georgeville, Points Out the Road to Renewed Health.

From the Magog Que., News.

Mr. D. A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness, from which his friends feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says:—"There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. William's Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad cheerful world. Some years ago, owing to overwork and trouble, I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly, and not unnaturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house, and daily growing weaker. I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was advised to try Dr. William's Pink Pills and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result I must confess was almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and take good refreshing sleep, something I had not taken for months before. From that day with the use of the Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength and am to-day a strong and healthy man. I believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in their good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine, and believe that if those who are sick will use it, health will be the reward.

Dr. William's Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Lyman J. Gage Has Accepted the Cabinet Position.

Canton, O., Jan. 29.—At a conference held at Major McKinley's residence, Lyman J. Gage was offered and accepted the portfolio of secretary of the treasury in the President-elect's cabinet. In discussing his appointment Mr. Gage said there was no ground for the publication that he was a gold Democrat during the campaign and that his only affiliation with the Democratic party was in 1888, when he voted for Cleveland. He also said that he and Major McKinley substantially agreed on the tariff question.

Lyman J. Gage was born at DeRuyter, Madison county, N. Y., June 16, 1836. His parents were both born in the state of New York, and were of English stock. When Lyman Gage was ten years of age his parents moved to Rome, where he entered the Rome academy, the term of four years which he spent in that school practically constituting his school education. His first position in business life was as a clerk in the Rome postoffice and, after leaving there, he became a route agent on the Rome & Watertown railroad. In 1854 he secured a position in the Oneida Central bank, of Rome, at a salary of $100 per month, and remained with the bank eighteen months. He came to Chicago in the fall of 1855 and was engaged as bookkeeper by a lumber firm. His duties as bookkeeper comprised the driving of one of the teams belonging to the firm and loading and unloading lumber. He also acted for a time as nightwatchman. While he was thus engaged he was offered the position of bookkeeper for the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company, and this was the actual beginning of his career as a banker.

In the spring of 1860 he had worked his way up to the position of assistant cashier and [illegible] to that [illegible] which he held until 1868, when he left the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company to accept a similar position with the First National with which institution he has been identified to the present time. The old charter of the bank expired in 1882, and upon its reorganization he was chosen vice-president and general manager. About this time his financial ability was paid a high compliment by his election to the presidency of the American Bankers' Association. June 24, 1891, he was elected president of the First National bank and still holds that position.

He was prominent in all of the work that made the World's Fair a great success and was one of the four men, J. J. P. O'Dell, Wirt Dexter and T. W. Thorne being the others who practically guaranteed that Chicago would carry out its duties of putting up $5,000,000 for the building of the fair. He was for a time president of the local directors, but upon his election to the presidency of the bank he was compelled to resign this office. He refused any remuneration for all the time he had spent as president of the local World's Fair directors, although a handsome salary had been voted for the position.

Mr. Gage has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sara Ethridge, of Little Falls, N.Y., whom he married in 1864. She died in 1874, and in 1877 he married Cornelia Gage, of Denver, Col. He is a member of the Commercial and Union League clubs of this city and personally is a very popular man.

RATE WAR IMMINENT

Canadian Pacific to Force Its Demand for Differentials on the Soo.

Cheap Passenger Rates from the East May be in Vogue Shortly.

Seattle, Jan. 29.—What is believed will develop into the greatest transcontinental war on record is now on between the Soo Pacific line and the Transcontinental Passenger Association. This war was precipitated at Chicago during the session of the transcontinental association, at which the Soo Pacific demanded a differential on business to the Pacific coast. The recent changes in contracts between the Canadian Pacific railroad, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, by which the C.P.R. gave notice to the Great Northern that the Seattle and International would supplant the arrangement for hauling business from New Whatcom to this city, and cancelled its contract with the Northern Pacific for carrying its business from this city to Portland, are thought in St. Paul to be evidences that the Canadian Pacific railroad desires to be foot free before beginning a fight for the differential.

At the transcontinental passenger meeting in Chicago, just closed, the Soo Pacific ineffectually demanded a differential on business to the Pacific coast. The demand really came from the Canadian Pacific, which owns 66 per cent of the Soo Pacific's mileage. It asked that the difference via Port Arthur apply via St. Paul. No transcontinental official present except the Canadian Pacific representative regarded the demand as worthy of consideration, and the Canadian route via St. Paul was "turned down" abruptly. The Canadian Pacific protege now shows its teeth and growls vengeance. Competitors are inclined to believe it intends to enforce its demand by force.

"I suppose there is nothing left for the Canadian Pacific now but to seize violently what we refused to concede peacefully, and we are preparing for the worst," said a prominent general passenger agent yesterday. "Do not be surprised to see the greatest war on record in passenger rates to the coast opened within a short time. But whatever happens, remember, we will not grant any differential. We have established a principle which we regard as a part of our life, and will protect that principle as a man would protect an organ of his body. If the war comes, as some of us believe it will, we will fight to the finish. We'll sacrifice everything before we recognize a differential and in our fight we'll have the backing of lines outside of Chicago, St. Louis and other points, where the feeling is very bitter already.

"The day has gone by when any transcontinental road will grant a differential to the Canadian Pacific on passenger business from St. Paul. The Canadian Pacific has the shortest line and the best scenic route. It is the best advertised and has the most money behind it. It would be as reasonable for the Northern Pacific to ask a differential from the Union Pacific on Portland business as for the Canadian Pacific to ask a differential on travel via St. Paul from the Great Northern."

You can't be well if your blood is impure, but you may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I MAKE MAN.

private endorsements.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest Vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Learn the grand truth of health, make yourself a man again by using the Californian remedy. You can only get it from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for free circulars, read for testimonials and circulars free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, California.

"77" breaks up COLDS

in the HEAD,
in the CHEST,
in the THROAT,
in the LUNGS,
be it GRIP,
be it a COUGH,
be it CATARRH,
be it INFLUENZA,
be it HOARSENESS,
"77" BREAKS THEM UP.

Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for $1, Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Ogilvie's Hungarian flour	$6.50
Lake of the Woods	$6.50
Rainier	$6.25
Snowflake	$5.75
XXX	$5.50
Lion	$5.50
Premier (Enderby)	$5.50
Three Star (Enderby)	$5.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.)	$5.50
Selem	$5.75
Wheat, per ton	$37.50 to $40.60
Barley, per ton	$30.00 to $32.00
Middlings, per ton	$22.00 to $25.00
Bran, per ton	$18.00 to $20.00
Ground feed, per ton	$26.00 to $28.00
Corn, whole	$30.00 to $32.00
Corn, Cracked	$28.00 to $30.00
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	45 to 50c.
Rolled oats, (Or. or N. W.)	3c.
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	30c.
Potatoes, per pound	1¼c
Cabbage	2½c. to 3c.
Cauliflower, per head	10c. to 12½c
Hay, baled, per ton	$13 to $15
Straw, per bale	75c.
Onions, per lb	2½ to 4c.
Bananas	40 to 50c.
Lemons (California)	25c. to 35c.
Apples, Eastern, per lb	5c.
Oranges (navels) per doz.	40 to 50c.
Oranges (California seedlings)	25 to 30c.
Oranges (Japanese), per box,	40 to 60c.
Fish—salmon, per lb	10c. to 12c.
Halibut	10 to 12c.
Fish—small	8c. to 10c.
Smoked bloaters, par lb	10c.
Smoked Kippers, per lb	12½c.
Eggs, Island, fresh per doz.	30c to 35c
Eggs, Manitoba	25c
Butter, creamrey, per lb	35c.
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb	33c.
Butter, fresh	30c. to 40c.
Cheese, Chilliwack	15 to 20c.
Hams, American, per lb	16c. to 18c.
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16c
Bacon, American, per lb	15c. to 18c.
Bacon, rolled, per lb	12c. to 16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb	10c. to 12½c.
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	14c. to 16c.
Shoulders	14c.
Lard	12½c. to 15c.
Sides, per lb	7½c.
Meats—beef, per lb	7½ to 15c.
Veal	10c. to 15c.
Mutton, per lb	10 to 15c.
Muton (whole)	8 1-2
Pork, fresh, per lb	10c. to 12½c.
Pork, sides, per lb	8c
Chickens, per pair	$1.00 to $1.50

Peremptory And Unreserved Sale

—OF—

Farm Property.

By Order of the Owners

JOSHUA DAVIES

Has been instructed to sell by

Public Auction

—ON—

Thursday, 4th day of Feb. 1897

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Victoria District, British Columbia, and known as Subdivision C, Lot two (2) and Subdivision C, Lot three (3), Section thirty-seven (XXXVII) in said district, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and numbered 223, containing thirty-five (35) acres, more or less, known as

"Craigends"

Together with all buildings and improvements which comprise Two-storey Dwelling House, 8 rooms, Barn, Laborers House, Root House, Boiler House, Chicken House, Piggery, Woodshed, Fruit Shed, Implement Shed, Double Action Pump, together with the Nursery Stock, Implements, Tools, Horses, Cows, Chickens, Express Wagon: 650 Fruit Trees, comprising 8 varieties of Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple and Crab Apple Trees.

All the above to be sold en bloc as a going concern.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Yates & Jay, solicitors, 12 Bastion St. where the inventory can be seen.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

de12

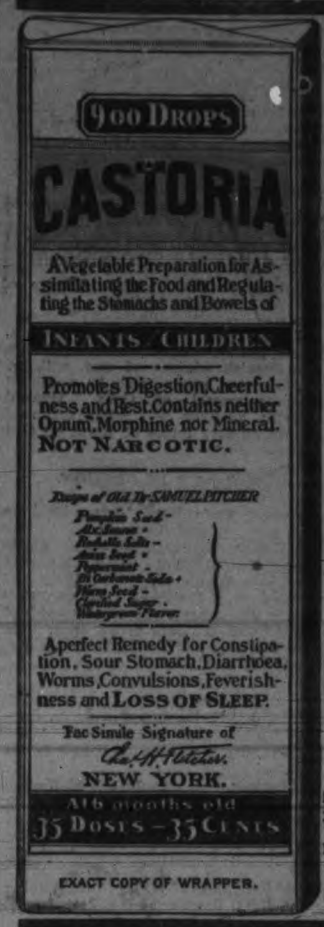
NOTICE

Stanley Avenue between Cadboro Bay Road and Pandora Street is closed for public traffic.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

de9



SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

In the matter of good health temporizing measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organs that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

... FOR SALE BY ...

DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Treaty Signed by Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote to-day signed a convention for the definition by commission of so much of the boundary line between Alaska and British possessions as is marked by the 141st meridian. The treaty will be sent to the senate on Monday. The treaty provides for a commission of four members. The names are not given in the treaty but will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet under the terms of the treaty at London or Washington. The formal name of the treaty is "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the demarkation of so much of the 141st meridian west longitude as may be necessary for the determination of the boundary between the respective possessions of North America." Its purpose is to settle beyond doubt the exact location of the meridian and thus prevent clashing between miners who have been attracted in large numbers to the vicinity of the boundary and the local officials of the countries. Meridian 141st west longitude was not selected as the boundary line by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, but is laid down as the line of division in the treaty of cession by which Alaska was passed by Russia to the United States. The difficulty was to tell just where the meridian actually runs, by no means an easy task in such a rough, rugged and snowbound country as Central Alaska. Even in more hospitable climes the task of defining physically such an abstract line as a meridian is beset with difficulties, so it was a matter of no surprise in the present case that the claims of the two countries should clash often now that they are known to include extensive and valuable gold deposits.

—Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood purifiers.

OREGON DEADLOCK.

Has Had a Disastrous Effect on Mitchell's Candidacy.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 30.—The third week of the state legislative term, which is limited to forty days, has expired and the lower branch of that body is still unorganized. Both divisions have adjourned until Monday afternoon. It is confidently expected that the deadlock will be broken some time next week. The deadlock has had a disastrous effect upon Senator Mitchell's candidacy and may accomplish his defeat.

WEYLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Minister of War to Take Charge of Affairs in Cuba.

London, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Madrid says Lt.-Gen. Carraga, the Spanish minister of war, will, according to a report, soon be appointed governor-general of Cuba. General Weyler, however, will retain command of the military forces of Spain on that island.

HOLD-UP IN OREGON.

Overland Train From 'Frisco Held up Near Roseburg.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.—The northbound overland train which left San Francisco Wednesday, was held up two miles west of Roseburg, Oregon, yesterday. The express car was looted and burned and the safe blown open. No one was hurt and the highwaymen succeeded in making their escape.

Canadian.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 29.—J. W. Ganong, Conservative member for Charlotte county, has been confirmed in his seat.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29.—Joseph McKenzie, of Winnipeg, was frozen to death in Minnesota during the recent storm.

McKellar, Jan. 29.—Robert Patterson, a well-to-do farmer, has committed suicide.

London, Jan. 29.—Fire this morning did $20,000 damage to the Patterson & Joly agricultural works.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—This city will give $1,000 to the India relief fund. The Manitoba government will give $2,000, and Winnipeg city probably $1,000. The Montreal Star's famine fund has reached $17,000.

As a result of the amendments to the U. S. government's quarantine restrictions against Canadian cattle, active preparations are making for a big trade. Several trains will be rushed on Sunday into the States for Monday's market.

Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RING.

GOVERNOR SIGNS.

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 30.—The assembly bill No. 8 intended to permit the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in this state, is now law, the governor having signed it. He says: "Because the people are in favor of the bill I signed it. Of the merits of the argument made against the glove contest bill I have nothing to say. The majority of our citizens seemed to wish it and I have signed it; that's all there is to it."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of Macdonald vs. the trustees of the Pandora Methodist church has lasted all this week, and gives promise of continuing well into next week. The proceedings are very uninteresting on account of the nature of the evidence, which never gets beyond specifications, bills of quantities, etc. This morning the judge, jury and counsel all went up to the church and took a look over the building. The trial goes on again at 10:30 Monday morning.

PASSENGERS

Per Str. Charmer from Vancouver—J Kelsler, F Wilson, Officer Hawton, John Carthew, Ed Key, W H Beatty, Arthur Lee, R R Stewart, George M Leishman, A Wood, E O Murphy, P Dickenson, Alex. Begg, R Collister, W A Ward, F V Austin, R Jamieson, G T Legg, Chas Wilson, J M McKinnon, W R Robertson, John Banfield, D H McDonald, A Cameron, E Jacob, John Kirkup, T B Gault, E A Wadhams, Rev. R W Trotter, Mrs Geary and son, J W Henry, Jas Cunningham, Jno Gault, Jas W Wey, T H Parker.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—W R Mackenzie and wife, H Hobson, D Sullivan, R Wilzinki, F Black, Mrs Bennett and D W David.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Thos H Allice, F J Cram, F. B. Williams, Jas Darling.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. Charmer from Vancouver—John Earsman, Marine Artillery, Lenz & Leiser, Geo Maynard, Wm Dalby P Knott, A Parker, W Brown, W Christie, F R Stewart, H O Hoffs, H Brady, Humphrey & P, J Wilson, W Thomson, J Monatt, J H Todd & Co, and Langley & H Bros.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—T Storey, Chas Hayward, C P N Co, A Burger, Lange & Co, A Lapierre, H Clark and Joe Levy.

Northern Pacific Railway to Rossland.

If you are going to Rossland be sure to travel via the Northern Pacific railway, the all rail route. Ship you express and freight by Northern Pacific, as that line has inaugurated through all rail freight and express service to Rossland as well as to Nelson and other Kootenay points.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

If you are tired taking the large, old-fashioned, griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

—A smoking concert will be held on Tuesday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall in aid of the Capital Lacrosse club. A first class programme has been prepared. Messrs. P. Richardson, James Pilling, Ross Munro, H. A. E. Robertson, F. Sherbourne, George Snider and others will take part, also the members of the Capital Athletic Club, who will give a gymnastic exhibition.

—Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Gov't. st.

—"Built like a watch"—Sterling.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look
When grandfather had his "picter took."
These were the shadows cast before
The coming of Conjurer Daguerre
And his art; like a girl in a pinafore
Some day to bloom to a goddess fair,
Men certainly were not as black, we know
As they pictured them, go years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office,

43 Johnson Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance Oriental Alley.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 688. feb12-1y

VICTORIA THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS

Wednesday & Thursday, Feb. 3, 4

ALBANI

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

Including the Third and Fifth Acts of Gounod's

"FAUST"

Act III.—The Garden Scene.
Act V.—The Prison Scene.

Entire Change of Programme Each Evening

With the exception of the acts from "Faust," which will also form part of second night's concert.

ARTISTS:

MADAME ALBANI.

Prima Donna.

Miss Beverly Robinson.....Mezzo Soprano
Mr. L'Empriere Prengle.....Basso
Mr. Braxton Smith.....Tenor
Miss Beatrice Langley.....Solo Violinist
Signor Seppilli, Conductor.

The scenes from the opera under the direct supervision of

ERNEST GYE,

Late Lessee and Manager of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London.

Prices: $3, $2.50, $2, & $1.50. Gallery, $1.

Gallery tickets (unreserved) can be obtained at Jamieson's on and after Monday, February 1st. Patrons are advised to purchase them at Jamieson's before the evening of performance, and thus avoid rush at gallery box office.

The sale of seats for second night will open on Monday, Feb. 1st, at 9 a.m. 129-6t

If you require a cycle which needs constant attention, frequent repairs, and which causes lots of lost time and cash outlay, don't

Buy a Crawford Speed-King or Queen

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If you want the opposite of these, however, do not let any agent or dealer sell you anything else. Should he insist in palming something else on, write us direct.

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Appleton-Tracy Watches (High grade) 3 oz. solid silver cases $16.50

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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Watch material on sale.

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Solicit work from the trade and public; keep a first class stock of material for Waltham, Elgin and other make of watches. Prices will be found satisfactory to all. Give us a trial. jn19

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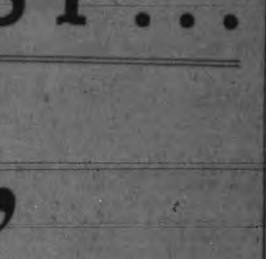

If the lines in the figure are not equally black in all the different meridians, it indicates a defect of sight that causes nervous headache, and should be corrected at once. Eyes tested free.

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Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. 'GOLDEN WEST' extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

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None but the very best materials will be used, and employing only skilled labor, I claim that my goods are unequalled by any at present manufactured in Canada, and a trial will prove that they are fully equal to the finest imported varieties.

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As the business will be conducted under my personal superintendence, I can guarantee that all orders will be filled to the satisfaction of all who may favor me with their patronage.

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It has been my aim to provide the citizens of Victoria with a Cafe that is a credit to the city, and as regards fittings is unequalled in any similar sized town on the Coast.

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At Nos. 75 and 77 Government Street, has been fitted up regardless of cost, in such a manner as to make it, in point of comfort and appointment, second to none on the Pacific Coast. Meals served a la carte in first-class style at popular prices.

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